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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BULLETIN No. 1034
Contribution from the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics
G. W. FORSTER, Acting Chief

Washington, D. C. PROFESSIONAL PAPER June 28, 1922

FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ORGANIZATION IN SUMTER COUNTY GEORGIA

AN ANALYSIS OF THE BUSINESS OF 534 FARMS IN 1913, AND 550 FARMS IN 1918

By

H. W. HAWTHORNE, Assistant Farm Economist
H. M. DIXON, Associate Farm Economist, and
FRANK MONTGOMERY, Assistant Farm Economist

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS BULLETIN presents[1] data regarding organization, production, expenses, and returns of farms operated by owners and tenants (renters), both white and colored.

The studies were made to determine the significant factors that make for success or failure in the management of representative farms in southern Georgia. They bring out the bearing of such factors as size of business and yield per acre upon profits and the cost of producing cotton, and are believed to be of special significance in that the repetition of the farm business analysis has made possible comparisons that show the changes that have taken place in organization and management of the farms during the five-year period.[2]

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[1] The method used in this business analysis study is described in Farmer's Bulletin 1139.

The conclusions reached concerning the organization and farming practice best suited to the conditions of this region will undoubtedly apply to a much wider area than that for which they are directly drawn, in short, to practically all localities where similar conditions prevail.

The first year of the study, 1913, was a representative prewar year. The farms included reported an average of 38 bales of cotton per farm, 258 pounds of lint per acre, selling at 12.2 cents per pound. In 1918, although the farms were slightly larger than in 1913, they produced an average of 26 bales of cotton per farm, 234 pounds of lint per acre, selling at 29.2 cents per pound.

Between 1913 and 1918, Sumter County farmers had to face conditions that made desirable important changes in the organization of farms. In 1915 the boll-weevil appeared in the county, and though it did not work such disaster as in many other sections, the farmers were alert to the seriousness of the situation, and having the benefit of the experience of farmers in areas previously infested, they immediately began changes in their farm organization and operation to meet the new condition.

They could do this the more readily because there had been changes in prices, and an increasing demand for farm products other than cotton had arisen. A meat-packing industry was being developed, increased facilities for preparing the peanut and its products for the market were being installed, and increased or improved facilities were being provided for the preparation and marketing of many other products.

The data for 1918, as compared with those for 1913, show the extent to which changes had taken place in the area since the earlier survey. While the acreage in cotton was decreased, the total acreage in crops was maintained by planting more corn, wheat, and peanuts. This represents a better farm practice, making a more even distribution of labor demands throughout the year. Furthermore, the rais-

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[2] A report of the business analysis of the 534 farms for 1913 is found in Department Bulletin 492, "An Economic Study of Farming in Sumter County, Georgia." The 1913 material reworked to accord with present-day methods is embodied in this report. The data for 1918 were obtained in cooperation with the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Acknowledgment is due to the farmers of Sumter County, who cooperated in obtaining the data presented herein; to Messrs. S. H. Starr, De F. Hungerford and G. V. Cunningham, of Georgia Agricultural College, and Messrs. C. L. Goodrich, J. S. Ball, A. P. Brodell, M. R. Cooper, M. A. Crosby, W. C. Funk, E. S. Haskell, H. B. McClure, Bruce McKinley, A. D. McNair, M. B. Oates, F. H. Shelledy, F. D. Stevens, and R. S. Washburn, of the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, who assisted either one or both years in obtaining the data; and to Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, and Prof. J. R. Fain, of Georgia Agricultural College.

Acknowledgement is also due Miss Mabel G. Darcey and staff of clerical assistants for compilation of these data.

ing of more legumes, and the practice of following a definite rotation became well-established upon many of the farms. More cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts were planted with corn, and more cowpeas followed the small grain crops. The production of hogs and peanuts for market was substantially increased.

By carrying the business analysis of farms operated by white owners and tenants and by colored owners and tenants separately in the tables that follow, an opportunity for comparisons that serve to throw light on certain important economic problems of southern agriculture was presented.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

White owners operated about half of both the 534 farms studied in 1913 and the 550 studied in 1918, these farms representing more than two-thirds of the total crop acreage reported, and producing almost three-fourths of the cotton. Colored tenants were the most numerous of the other classes, operating one-third of all farms, handling one-sixth of the crop acreage, and producing almost one-sixth of the cotton. The farms ranged in size from less than 50 acres to over 1,000, and yields of lint cotton from less than 100 pounds to over 500 per acre.

Outstanding changes in farm organization disclosed as having taken place between 1913 and 1918 (white-owner farms) were as follows:

Cotton acreage per farm decreased one-third—
1913 ▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬ (57 per cent crop acreage.)
1918 ▬▬▬▬▬▬▬ (37 per cent.)

Corn acreage increased till it about equaled cotton acreage—
1913 ▬▬▬▬▬▬ (28 per cent of crop acreage.)
1918 ▬▬▬▬▬▬▬ (37 per cent.)

Wheat acreage increased—
1913, almost none.
1918, wheat grown on about two-thirds of farms.

Peanut acreage increased—
1913 ▪ (2 per cent of crop acreage.)
1918 ▬▬▬ (10 per cent.)

Applications of fertilizer decreased 37 per cent—
1913, 390 pounds per acre.
1918, 244 pounds per acre.

Introduction of the velvet bean (usually interplanted with corn).

Increase in live-stock production (particularly hogs).

Increase in acreage of legumes (velvet beans, cowpeas, and peanuts).

Wider utilization of land for second and interplanted crops.

Tendency of share-cropper labor to supplant wage labor.

These changes occurred to a greater extent on farms operated by white owners than on those of other classes of farmers. The colored operators tend to stick closer to cotton than do the white operators.

Farm earnings were much higher in 1918 than in 1913, apparently owing altogether to higher prices of farm products, increased production being a negligible factor.

Average farm income—

	1913.	1918.
White owners	$1,665	$3,711
White tenants	564	1,353
Colored owners	805	1,778
Colored tenants	323	843

Average labor income—

	1913.	1918.
White owners	$474	$1,813
White tenants	505	1,232
Colored owners	263	1,058
Colored tenants	290	768

Average per cent return on capital—

	1913.	1918.
White owners	7	11.3
Colored owners	7	13.7
Landlords of white tenants	6.4	9.4
Landlords of colored tenants	8.6	14.1

Estimated value of family living from farm (*food, fuel, shelter*), *1918.* (No data for 1913)—

White owners	$716
White tenants	560
Colored owners	597
Colored tenants	434

Between 1913 and 1918 the average estimated value of real estate on the white-owner farms increased from $34 per acre to $53; the estimated farm capital from $17,020 per farm to $27,118; the farm receipts from $4,793 to $8,415; the farm expenses from $3,128 to $4,704, and the estimated value of the farmer's own labor from $476 to $644.

For the colored tenants, the estimated capital increased from $475 to $1,065; receipts from $922 to $1,842; expenses from $599 to $999; and the value of the farmer's own labor from $198 to $367. The estimated capital of the landlord of the colored tenant increased from $2,719 per farm to $4,991, and his annual expense per tenant farm from $34 to $86.

On farms of approximately the same size, and with approximately the same yield of cotton per acre, farm earnings were highest where the percentage of crop land in cotton was highest.

The farmers who used the most man labor and the most mule labor per acre, and who applied the most fertilizer, as a rule got the highest yields and the largest net earnings.

Average cost of producing cotton (per pound of lint);

1913----	11.8 cents	Cash, 7.5 cents. Other, 4.3 cents.
1918----	23.2 cents	Cash, 14.3 cents. Other, 8.9 cents.

On farms of a given class or tenure, the cost of producing cotton per pound of lint decreased with increase of size of farm and yield per acre.

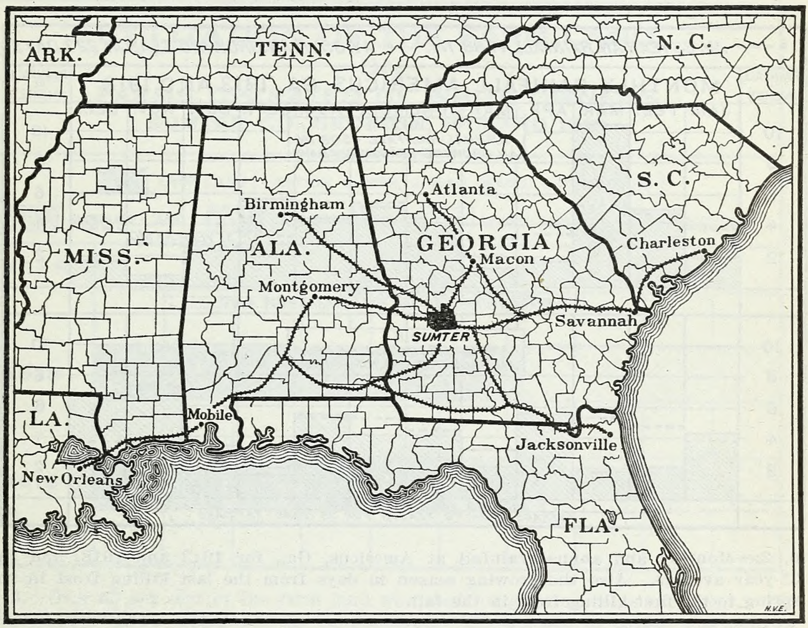

FIG. 1.—Map showing location of Sumter County, Ga., where an analysis of the business of 534 farms was made for 1913 and of 550 farms for 1918.

On farms with high yields, the cost of cotton per pound was generally lower than on farms with low yields, though the cost per acre was higher.

AREA STUDIED.

Sumter County is in the southwestern part of Georgia (see fig. 1). Americus, the county seat, situated near the center of the county, is about 150 miles south of Atlanta, 185 miles west of Savannah. and 95 miles north of the Florida State line.

The county was laid out in 1831 from part of Lee County. The first inhabitants came mostly from the older districts of the State.

The population in 1910 was 29,092, of which 7,849 were white and 21,243 were colored. In 1920 it was 29,640, of which 9,778 were white and 19,862 colored. The county in 1909 contained 291,840 acres, of which 276,834 were in farms. There were 92,822 acres of cotton grown in the county in 1909 and 70,448 acres in 1919. The land was originally owned in very large tracts, but during recent decades many of these large plantations have been cut up, so that there now exist many small and medium-sized farms.

The county is served by two railroads, which furnish very good transportation facilities. Practically all the main wagon roads of the county are in excellent condition.

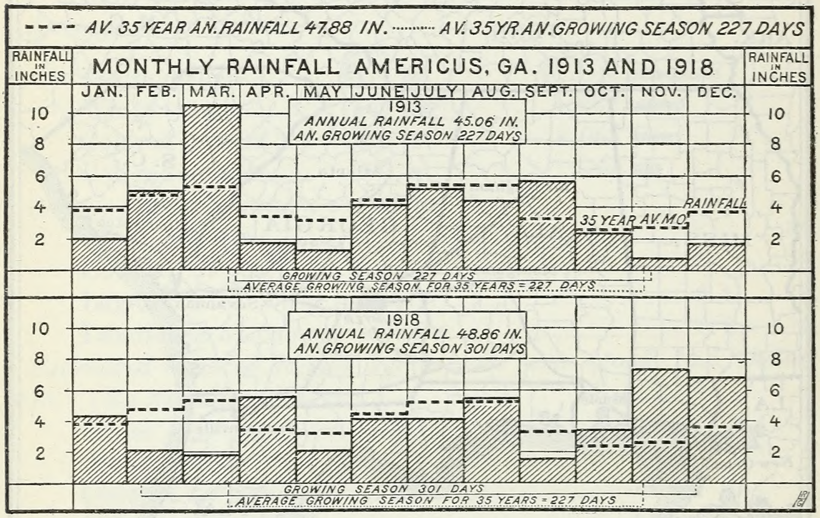

Fig. 2.—Monthly and annual rainfall at Americus, Ga., for 1913 and 1918, and the 35-year average. Also the growing season in days from the last killing frost in the spring to the first killing frost in the fall.

SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Sumter County lies wholly within the Coastal Plain, its northern boundary being 28 miles south of the Piedmont line.

The soils of greatest importance to agriculture include those derived from material washed down from the Piedmont Plateau and from soft limestone underlying all parts of the county. These soils represent 88.7 per cent of the land area of the county; and while ranging from light sands to heavy clays, are predominantly sandy. Some of these sand soils are of higher value than most sands, as they have retentive subsoils and produce good yields of many of the crops grown in the county.[3]

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[3] Soil Survey, Sumter County, Ga., U. S. Department of Agriculture, Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils, 1910.

The topography of the county varies from very rolling in the northern part of the county to gently rolling or flat in the southern part.

CLIMATE.

The climate is characterized by short, mild winters and long summers with rather high humidity, but not extremely hot. The rainfall as recorded at Americus by the United States Weather Bureau was 45.06 inches in 1913 and 48.86 inches in 1918, with an average of 47.88 inches for the 35-year period from 1884 to 1918, inclusive. The length of growing season from last killing frost in spring to first killing frost in fall and the distribution of rainfall by months are shown in figure 2.

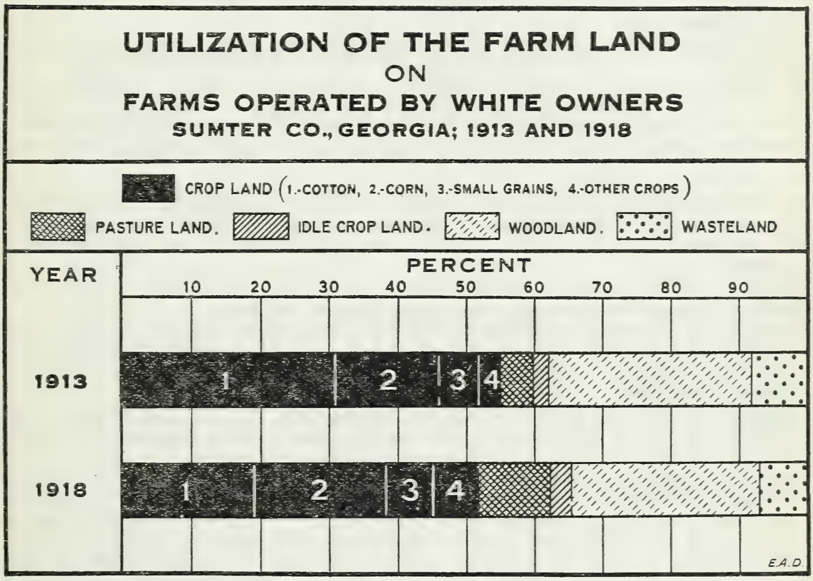

FIG. 3.—Over 50 per cent of the farm land was used for growing crops each year. The greater part of the remainder lay as woodland. The acreage in cotton was reduced about one-third in 1918 and that of corn increased about one-third. The acreage in pasture in 1918 was about twice that of 1913. Thus more land was used for growing feed crops and for pasture for the increased amount of live stock in 1918.

UTILIZATION OF THE LAND.

The way the land on the Sumter County owner farms is utilized is shown in figure 3. Here are given the proportions of the farm land that were used for crops, for pasture, that lay as idle land, as woodland, and as waste land for the farms operated by white owners in 1913 and 1918. This figure also shows the proportions of the crop land that were used each year for growing cotton, corn, small grains, and other crops. Over 50 per cent of the total land area was used for growing crops. Both crop area and woodland area showed slight decreases in 1918, the falling off being offset by an increase in pasture area. Woodland occupied 30 per cent of the total acreage in 1913 and 28 per cent in 1918.

FARM ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS ANALYSIS OF FARMS.[4]

Of the 534 farms from which data were obtained in 1913, 268 were operated by white owners, 31 by colored owners, 49 by white tenants, and 186 by colored tenants. Of the 550 farms in 1918, 280 were operated by white owners, 48 by colored owners, 56 by white tenants and 166 by colored tenants. "Croppers" are not counted as tenants, but as farm laborers.

The relative importance of the white and colored owner and tenant farms included in this study is shown in Plate I. From the standpoints of crop acreage and crop production the farms operated by white owners are of greater importance than indicated by the

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[4] In order to present the data clearly, certain terms which will be used throughout the following discussion are here defined. It is important that the reader thoroughly understand these terms, as such understanding will materially assist in the interpretation of the results.

Tilled area.—The number of acres of the farm devoted to raising crops.

Owner.—The man who owns the farm or one hired in his stead.

Tenant.—Locally known as "renter." One who operates land owned by somebody else, furnishing all labor and equipment, directing operations, and paying rent in cash or a fixed amount of cotton.

Landlord.—The owner of a leased farm.

Farm capital.—The value at the beginning of the farm year of all real estate, machinery, live stock, and other property used to carry on the farm business. It includes the value of the farm dwelling, but not of the household furnishings.

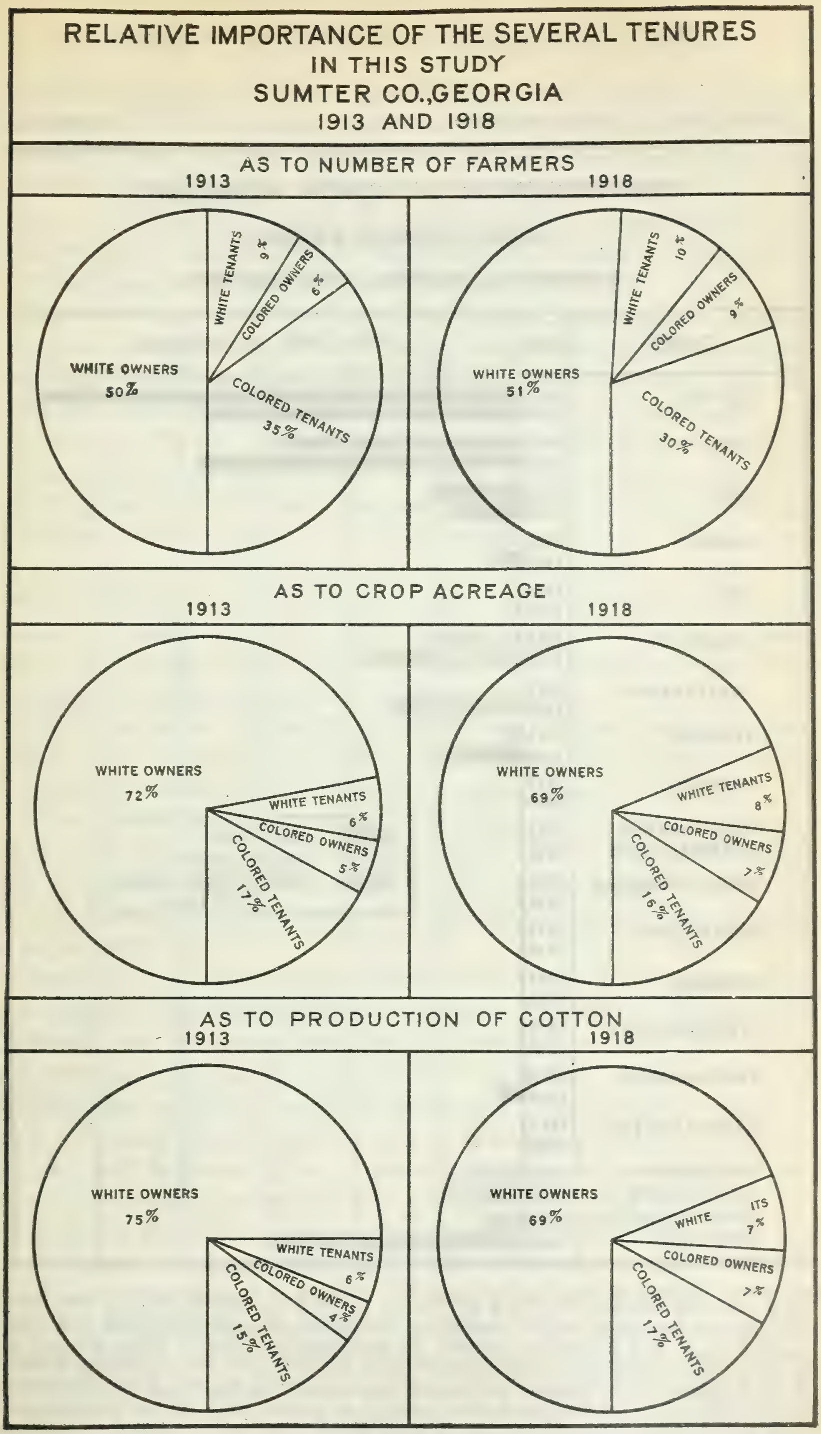
Receipts.—Proceeds from the sale of crops, the increase from stock, and the receipts from outside labor, rent of buildings, etc. The increase from stock is found by subtracting the sum of the amount paid for stock purchases and the inventory value at the beginning of the year from the sum of the receipts from stock products, sales of live stock, and the inventory value at the end of the year. If the value of crops or supplies on hand at the end of the year was greater than at the beginning, the difference is considered a receipt.

Expenses.—Annual expenditures made in carrying on the farm business, including the value of the unpaid labor performed by members of the family and depreciation on buildings and equipment. If the value of crops or supplies at the end of the year was less than at the beginning, this is considered an expense. Household or personal expenses are not included.

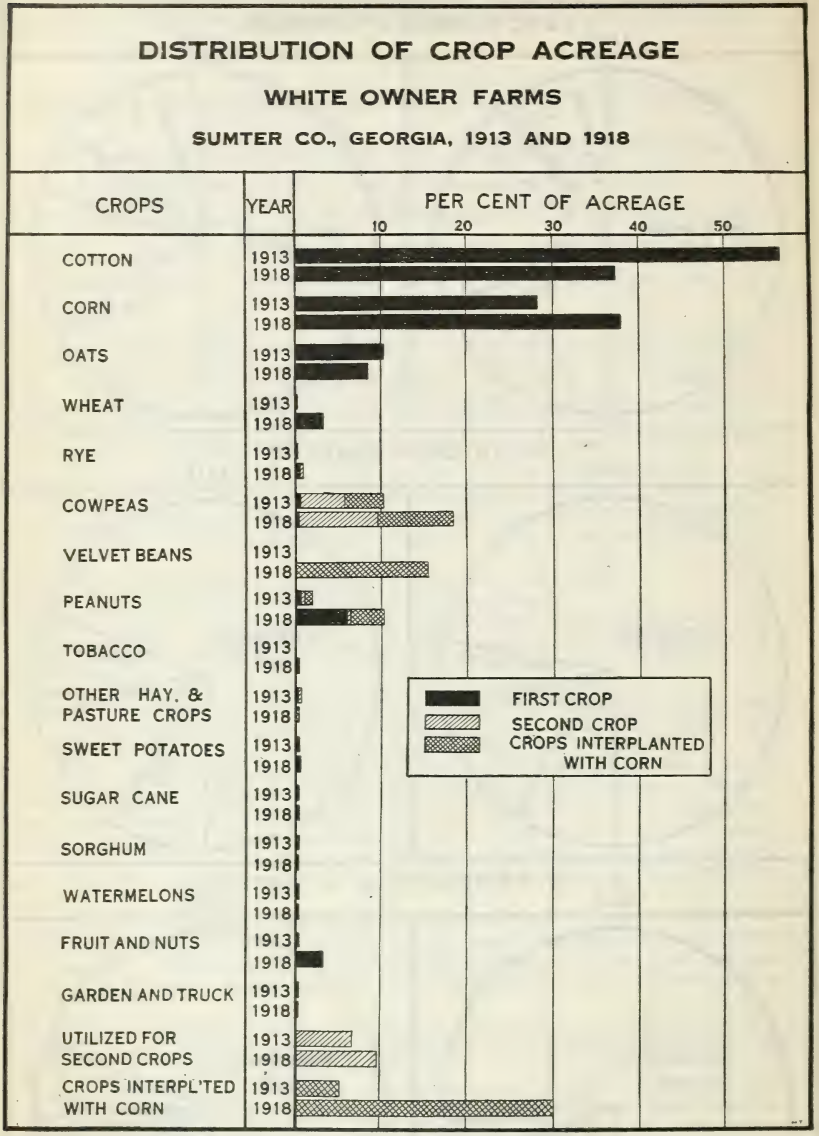
Farm income.—The difference between receipts and expenses. It represents the net amount available for the farmer's living above the value of family labor, provided he has no interest to pay on mortgages or other debts.

Labor income.—The amount that the farmer has left for his labor after 7 per cent interest on the farm capital is deducted from the farm income. It represents what he has earned as a result of his year's labor after the probable earning power of his investment has been deducted. In addition to labor income, the farmer receives a house to live in, fuel (when cut from the farm), garden products, milk, butter, eggs, etc. A "minus" labor income means that the farmer received no returns above food products, fuel, and house rent for his year's labor, and that he lacked the amount indicated of paying 7 per cent interest on the farm capital.

Per cent return on capital.—The rate returned on the farm capital after the value of the farmer's labor is deducted from the farm income. It represents what the capital earned after all expenses have been deducted and the farmer has received a fair wage for his labor. When the per cent return on the capital is preceded by the minus sign, it means that the farmer did not realize even fair wages for his own labor and management, thus leaving nothing for the earnings on the farm capital.



From the standpoints of crop acreage and production of cotton, the farms operated by white owners were of greater importance than was indicated by the number of farmers and those operated by colored tenants of less importance. Farms operated by white owners represented about one-half of the farms, but more than two-thirds of the crop acreage, and they produced almost three-fourths of the cotton. Farms operated by colored tenants represented about one-third of the farms, but only about one-sixth of the crop land, and they produced scarcely one-sixth of the cotton.



More than one-half of the crop acreage was planted to cotton in 1913 and more than one-third in 1918. In 1913 the acreage planted to corn was about two-thirds that planted to cotton, but in 1918 there was about an equal acreage of each crop. From 1913 to 1918 the acreage in oats was decreased and that of wheat and rye increased. About one farm in fifty was producing wheat in 1913 and two farms in three in 1918. The acreage planted to cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts was much greater in 1918 than in 1913. Most of the cowpeas and velvet beans and about one-half of the peanuts were grown interplanted with corn, or as second crops following small-grain crops; thus the acreage utilized for growing second crops and interplanted crops in 1918 was greatly increased over that of 1913.

number of farms, and those operated by colored tenants of less importance. While the farms operated by white owners represent about one-half of the total number of farms, they represent more than two-thirds of the crop land and they produce almost three-fourths of the cotton. The farms operated by colored tenants represent about one-third of all the farms, yet they represent only about one-sixth of the crop land and produce scarcely one-sixth of the cotton.

The owner-operators include three classes, namely, the "straight owner," or one owning all his farming land and having entire supervision of it; "owner renting additional," or one operating his own land and also renting additional land which he operates along with his own land as one farm unit; and "owner with part rented out," or one renting out part of his own land. Renting out a part of the farming land was practiced frequently by owners of the larger farms in order to shift a share of the responsibility and risk. The tenants furnished the working capital, performed all the labor, and gave the owners a fixed amount of lint cotton or very rarely a stipulated cash rent, or a fixed share of the crops, for the use of the land. The farms operated by tenants were comparatively small, but some of the farms operated by owners comprised thousands of acres.

In the operation of these larger farms two distinct methods of employing the necessary labor have been developed, namely, (1) the wage-hand system, and (2) the share-cropper system.[5]

Table 2 shows the percentage of the total crop acreage grown by wage labor and that by share-cropper labor. There was a tendency in 1918 to grow more of the crops by the latter system than by the former, primarily on account of the difficulty in getting men to work as wage hands.

Operating the large farms entirely with wage labor is a serious task that only the exceptional farmer will undertake. It is about as profitable and less hazardous to employ both wage hands and share-croppers and also rent out a part of the crop land. The scarcity of efficient labor willing to work for wages is a limiting factor in this regard. The negroes, in general, seem to prefer the share-of-crops system, not only because it gives a measure of independence, but also because it gives an opportunity for the employment of the entire family.

Under the wage-hand system the laborers live on the farms and are usually furnished rations in addition to a stipulated cash wage for about seven months of the year. During the harvesting season they work as day laborers or contract laborers. Other members of the laborer's family are usually employed during the earlier part of the season as day laborers for chopping, hoeing, etc., and during the cotton-picking season as contract laborers.

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[5] In this bulletin share croppers have not been included as tenants but are included as laborers. It should be noted that in this the practice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census has not been followed. In the census figures the share croppers are counted as tenants.

The share croppers also live on the farms, but they assume responsibility for all the labor on the crops they grow. As pay for the labor they usually receive one-half of the crops, less one-half the expense for fertilizer and ginning, while the operator furnishes all capital, pays all expenses other than those paid by the cropper, and has full supervision of the business. Because the share cropper furnishes little but labor he bears a close relation to the wage hand, the only difference being that he receives a share of the crops for his services instead of cash wages. In this study the value of the croppers' share of crops, less the expense paid by the croppers, has been counted as a labor expense to the farm operator. This was found the more feasible method because the farm operator's own labor, his buildings, equipment, mules, and cash outlay are for the production of both wage and cropper crops. Included in this study were 17 plantations in 1913 and 14 in 1918 which were operated by managers hired to assume entire management and direction of the farm operations, instead of the owners. These farms were larger than the average; 12 of them in 1913 and 10 in 1918 had over 450 acres of tilled land. The managers of these farms were considered in place of the owners, thereby making the farms comparable with others of similar size.

SIZE OF FARMS.

The white farmers, as a rule, operated the large farms. (See Table 1.) One out of every five had over 250 acres of tilled land, as against one in 50 of the colored farmers. More than one-half of the white farmers, but less than one-fourth of the colored farmers, had over 100 acres of crops. More than one-half of the owners, but less than one-fourth of the tenants, had over 100 acres of crops.

TABLE 1.—*Size of farms operated by white and colored owners and tenants, Sumter County, Ga., 1913–1918.*[1]

	Year.	Number of farms under each size-group.						Total farms.
		50 tilled acres or under.	51 to 100 tilled acres.	101 to 150 tilled acres.	151 to 250 tilled acres.	251 to 450 tilled acres.	Over 450 tilled acres.	
White owners	1913	36	64	56	47	30	35	268
	1918	37	83	43	50	32	35	280
White tenants	1913	17	17	10	3	2	....	49
	1918	10	23	12	6	5	....	56
Colored owners	1913	3	13	6	5	3	1	31
	1918	9	20	7	9	2	1	48
Colored tenants	1913	96	68	18	4	....	....	186
	1918	62	69	26	8	1	....	166

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[1] Since the farms in this area show a wide range in size and a wide variation in the proportion of the total area in woodland and crop land, the number of acres of tilled land was found a better measure of the size of business than that of the total farm area. In all tables in this bulletin where the farms are grouped by size the acres of tilled land are used as the basis.

No striking change in this respect took place in the period between 1913 and 1918. That fewer farms were operated by colored tenants in 1918 than in 1913, as shown in the table, should not be construed to mean that colored tenants are on the decrease; it happened that fewer of such operators were visited in 1918 than in 1913. For the same reason it should not be understood that the number of colored tenants operating farms of 50 tilled acres or under, is decreasing.

CROPS GROWN.

The long growing season, together with other favorable conditions, enables the farmers of this area to grow a large variety of crops, and in many cases to use the land for more than one crop during the year. Table 2 shows the relative importance of the many crops grown, in point of area occupied. Cotton and corn were the only crops grown occupying over 10 per cent of the crop area. Comparing 1913 and 1918, the areas of cotton and oats were decreased, while those of corn and other crops of significance were increased. There was a big increase in 1918 over 1913 in the area used for second crops and for interplanted crops, especially on the white-owner farms, where the second crop was increased from 7 to about 10 per cent, and the interplanted corn acreage from 5 per cent to 30. (See also Plate II.)

From the standpoint of the utilization of labor it would seem that the change in organization that has been brought about is an important advantage. The decreased acreage of cotton and the increased acreage of corn, small grains, peanuts, velvet beans, and hay allows a better distribution of labor through the summer months and the increase in live stock, especially hogs, aids materially in supplying productive labor for other periods of the year. The change, however, has not materially decreased the amount of labor necessary per farm, the average months of labor per farm on the white-owner farms in 1913 being 95 and in 1918, 91.

COTTON.

Cotton was, of course, the crop of greatest importance, occupying a larger acreage than any other crop, both in 1913 and in 1918, but with a large reduction in 1918 from 1913, namely 33 per cent by white owners and 20 per cent by colored tenants. This change is attributable to several influences, prominent among which were the invasion of the bollweevil, the increased cost of labor and materials in producing cotton with an uncertainty of price, and an improved outlook for the profitable production of corn, peanuts, and hogs.

The bollweevil appeared in Sumter County in 1915, but up to and including 1918 the damage had been much less than had been suffered in many other cotton-growing sections. The farmers' estimates in 1918 as to the reduction in yields on account of bollweevil ranged from none to one-third. That is to say, many of the farms had thus far not been infested with this pest, while others had suffered serious loss. The data obtained by the Bureau of Crop Estimates showed that for the State of Georgia as a whole the loss due to the bollweevil in 1913 was only one-tenth of 1 per cent, while in 1918 it was 11 per cent

TABLE 2.—*Percentage utilization of crop land, Sumter County, Ga., 534 farms in 1913 and 550 in 1918.*

	White owners.		White tenants.		Colored owners.		Colored tenants.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
Number of farms	268	280	49	56	31	48	186	166
Crop acres per farm	179	181	85	102	107	111	59	72
	Per cent of crop area.							
Cotton:								
First crop	56.8	37.1	63.3	44.6	61.6	47.9	65.5	52.4
Second crop	.1	......	.2	.1	.5	......	......	......
Interplanted	......	1.1	......	......	......	.1	......	......
Corn for grain:								
First crop	28.0	36.7	26.3	39.3	29.6	40.0	26.9	36.4
Second crop	.1	.2	.1	.7	......	.1	......	.1
Interplanted	......	1.0	......	......	......	.4	......	......
Oats for grain: First crop	9.3	8.3	5.4	4.4	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.1
Wheat for grain: First crop	.1	3.6	.1	3.2	.1	2.6	......	2.0
Rye for grain: First crop	.1	.3	......	.1	......	......	......	......
Cowpea seed: Second crop	......	.1	2.4	......	......	1.4	.2	.1
Peanuts for market:								
First crop	.2	4.9	......	4.4	.3	1.6	.2	1.4
Second crop	......	.4	......	.2	.3	.1	......	......
Interplanted	......	1.0	......	......	......	......	......	......
Hay and annual pasture:								
Cowpeas—								
First crop	1.0	.6	.3	.2	.4	.2	.5	.4
Second crop	5.8	8.8	5.5	5.0	3.1	3.9	1.6	4.4
Interplanted	4.2	8.9	.2	8.7	8.1	15.4	3.6	7.4
Velvet beans—								
First crop	(1)	(1)	......	......	......	......	......	(1)
Second crop	(1)	(1)	......	......	......	......	......	......
Interplanted	......	15.6	......	11.8	......	4.6	......	5.4
Peanuts—								
First crop	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	.4	.8	.3	1.4
Second crop	.2	.1	.5	.2	......	.1	.1	(1)
Interplanted	.9	2.4	......	2.0	.1	2.3	.1	1.1
Total hay and annual pasture—								
First crop	3.7	3.6	3.4	1.9	3.6	2.6	3.0	2.9
Second crop	6.7	9.2	7.5	5.4	3.5	4.6	2.0	5.0
Interplanted	5.1	26.9	.2	22.5	8.8	22.3	3.9	14.0
Sugar cane and sorghum for sirup: First crop	.3	.4	.2	.3	.4	.5	.4	.4
Sweet potatoes: First crop	.3	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	.7
Watermelons: First crop	.2	.2	.1	.7	.2	.2	.3	.2
Castor beans: First crop	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.1
Tobacco: First crop	......	.1	......	......	......	......	......	......
Fruit and nuts: First crop	.1	3.5	......	......	......	.4	......	......
Garden and truck: First crop	.9	.8	.7	.5	.6	.5	.6	.4
Grown by wage labor:[2]								
First crop	52.9	51.8	71.3	62.0	69.9	70.5	90.7	87.6
Second crop	6.9	9.7	10.1	6.4	4.3	5.8	2.2	5.2
Interplanted	4.9	17.4	.2	16.1	8.4	18.7	3.9	12.6
Grown by cropper labor:								
First crop	47.1	48.2	28.7	38.0	30.1	29.5	9.3	12.4
Second crop	......	.2	.1	......	......	.4	......	......
Interplanted	.2	12.6	......	6.4	.4	4.1	......	1.4
Total:								
First crop	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Second crop	6.9	9.9	10.2	6.4	4.3	6.2	2.2	5.2
Interplanted	5.1	30.0	.2	22.5	8.8	22.8	3.9	14.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[2] Including crops grown by the farmers' own labor and that of his family.

Tenants stuck closer to cotton than owners. The tenants applied their labor and capital to the production of that crop with which they were most familiar and had had the most experience, naturally feeling that they could ill afford to experiment with new systems and practices.

CORN.

Corn was second only to cotton in acreage and was the principal grain feed. It was also quite extensively used as a family food. Comparing owner and tenant farms, the relation of the corn area to the crop acreage, as a whole, did not vary materially in 1918 from 1913. The variation is shown in a comparison of years rather than of tenures. In 1913 there was about one-half as much land in corn as in cotton, while in 1918 there was practically as much land in the one as in the other on the white-owner farms, and about three-fourths as much on the farms of the other groups.

SMALL-GRAIN CROPS.

The small-grain crops (oats, wheat, and rye), taken together, were next to corn in first-crop acreage. Of these oats occupied by far the greatest acreage. The colored tenants devoted little attention to the production of oats, many of them having but small patches. The tendency in 1918 on both owner and tenant farms was toward a reduction in the oat acreage. It is the general practice in this area to harvest the oats and feed them in the sheaf, although some are thrashed before being fed. Occasionally oats were harvested for hay, but not over 10 per cent at most of the acreage was handled in this way.

Of the 534 farms studied in 1913 only 15 were producing wheat, while in 1918 7 out of every 10 farms were producing wheat. Wheat was grown more frequently by owners than by tenants. The acreage devoted to wheat was usually small, the main object being to grow the crop for flour. About 30 per cent of the farms growing wheat in 1918 sold a share of the crops, but 68 per cent of the sales were less than 50 bushels per farm. The farms growing wheat in 1913 had from 1 to 5 acres, with an average of only 3 acres per farm. In 1918 the acreage per farm ranged from 1 to 80 acres, and averaged 6.25 acres. Only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the entire crop land on owner or tenant farms was in wheat in 1913, and over 2 per cent in 1918. Undoubtedly one of the outstanding reasons for the increased wheat acreage was the difficulty of obtaining flour through the war period. It would seem probable, however, that, in view of the change in organization making more of the crop acreage available for grain crops, wheat should continue to hold a more important place than in the past.

There was an increase in the number of farmers raising rye in 1918 as compared with 1913, but, with this increase, only 1.1 per cent of the crop area in 1918 on the white-owner farms was in rye. Although a part of the rye was harvested for grain, it was used more frequently for winter and early spring pasture.

COWPEAS.

Cowpeas have an important place in the cropping system of Sumter County. The fact is they can be made to fit advantageously into almost any cropping system as a first crop, as a second crop, or as an intertilled crop. Furthermore, cowpeas may be used for hay, for seed, or for pasture, or in combination with velvet beans, sorghum, or other crops for a hay or grazing crop. Being a leguminous crop which succeeds on practically all soils in this area, the cowpea plays an important part in adding nitrogen to the soil and improving its mechanical condition.

In 1913 the cowpea was the crop most generally used as a second crop, following small grains and for planting with corn. In 1918 its use in this way was even more pronounced.

Cowpeas occupied 11 per cent of the crop area on white-owner farms in 1913, and 18 per cent in 1918. They were seldom grown as a first crop, about one-half of the acreage being grown after small grains and harvested for hay; the other half being interplanted with corn, some of the seed being picked, and the rest of the seed and the vines left on the ground for pasture or to be plowed under. White owners devoted the most attention to the cowpea.

VELVET BEANS.

The velvet bean is one of the most important crops of recent introduction in this area and is becoming well established in the cropping system. It yields well and may be utilized in a number of ways. It was used as an annual green manure crop, as a seed crop, as a hay crop, and as a fall and winter pasture crop. Probably the two most important uses of the velvet bean here were as a grazing crop for cattle and hogs during the fall and winter months and as a soil improver. It is usually grown in combination with corn or other crops. When the velvet bean is pastured practically all the material in the crop is returned to the soil and its value as a means of maintaining or increasing crop yields is becoming well recognized in this area.

In 1913 only 4 out of 534 farmers were growing velvet beans, while in 1918 348 out of 550 farmers were growing them. They were more generally grown by white farmers than by colored farmers. Practically all the velvet beans grown were planted with corn and pastured, although many farmers picked part or all of the pods. In 1918 almost 50 per cent of the corn acreage on the white-owner farms was interplanted with velvet beans, while not over 15 per cent of the colored tenants were following this practice. The colored owners interplanted a much larger proportion of their corn acreage to cowpeas than to velvet beans.

PEANUTS.

During the past few years the changes in economic conditions have been very favorable to the increased production of peanuts. In 1913 practically all the peanuts were used for stock feeding, but since that time conditions have changed so as to make them of more value as a feed crop, owing to the increased production of hogs, and of much greater importance as a cash crop. When the crop is grazed off, it aids in maintaining soil fertility.

In 1913 less than 2 per cent of the crop land was planted to peanuts, and the peanuts were used almost entirely for feed. At that time about one-half the peanuts were grown as first crop and one-half planted with corn. In 1918 some 10 per cent of the crop land was planted to peanuts on the white-owner farms and from 4 to 8 per cent under the other tenures. Over one-half of these were grown as first crop and most of the others planted with corn. A few were grown as a second crop, following the small grain. The increase in importance of this crop as a cash crop is indicated by the sales of peanuts in 1918. On the white-owner farms such sales amounted to $2 per farm in 1913 and $352 in 1918. About one-half of the peanut acreage in 1918 was sold as cash crop; the remainder was used as feed for hogs.

HAY AND PASTURE CROPS.

Cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts, previously discussed separately, made up 95 per cent of the acreage in hay and pasture crops, the greater part of which were grown as second crop after small grains, or planted with other crops usually corn. Small acreages of a number of other crops, such as oats, wheat, rye, sorghum, corn, millet, rape, and crab grass, were also used by some of these farmers for these purposes.

OTHER CROPS.

Sugar cane, sweet potatoes, and watermelons, raised mainly for farm and home use, together occupied about 1 per cent of the total crop area. There was a small increase in the acreage of these crops in 1918, particularly among the white farmers. Sweet potatoes were in particular favor for finishing hogs, because they produce more solid meat than equal areas of peanuts.

A number of farmers devoted small acreages to sorghum in both 1913 and 1918. In 1913 sorghum was used almost exclusively as a feed crop, but in 1918 the crop from 29 per cent of the acreage was made into sirup.

No tobacco was reported in 1913, but in 1918 tobacco was reported on 5 white-owner farms. One farm had 25 acres in tobacco, and each of the others less than 10 acres. The yield per acre ranged from 500 pounds to almost 900 pounds, averaging about 700 pounds.

GARDEN AND TRUCK CROPS.

Most of the farmers had small areas in garden or truck for family use and for supplying the hired labor. The average acreage in garden and truck for any farm was less than 1 per cent of the total crop acreage, and showed but little variation. More croppers had gardens in 1918 than in 1913. In fact, some farmers had come to require their croppers to grow a part or all of their own vegetables, in order to limit their need for credit and give them a better chance of breaking even should the boll weevil or other conditions cause heavy losses.

SECOND CROPS.

In 1918 much more of the crop land was used for growing second crops or interplanted crops than in 1913. It is not thought that the longer growing season of 1918 was an important factor in increasing the acreage of second crops and interplanted crops, because this change seems to be in entire harmony with the other changes in the organization of these farms. The greatest increase in utilizing the land for this purpose was among the white owners. Furthermore, the greater part of such crops was grown on land operated by wage labor. This is in harmony with other changes in the farm organization for the several tenures. White owners showed the greatest tendency toward live-stock farming, consequently, more feed crops were required on their farms than on those of other classes.

CROPS INTERPLANTED WITH CORN.

It has been pointed out that cotton and oats were the two more important crops that show a decreased acreage in comparing the results of 1913 and 1918. Those showing considerable increases were corn, wheat, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts.

One of the very important changes in farm practice noted is the tendency to interplant more of the corn acreage with velvet beans, cowpeas, and peanuts. The growing of some leguminous crop between the rows of intertilled crops, such as corn or cotton, affords the simplest system of growing crops for soil improvement. It is an inexpensive and easy means of increasing crop yields, as well as crop acreages; and undoubtedly this practice will be, and should be, followed in greater measure on many farms in this area. Corn lends itself to the practice of interplanting better than any other crop common to this area. (See Table 3.)

Table 3.—*Percentage of corn acreage interplanted with other crops, Sumter County, Georgia, 1918, 550 farms.*

	Acres in corn per farm.	Per cent of corn acreage interplanted with—								Per cent of corn acreage not interplanted
		Velvet beans.	Cowpeas.	Peanuts.	Velvet beans and cowpeas.	Velvet beans and peanuts.	Cowpeas and peanuts.	Velvet beans, cowpeas, and peanuts.	Total.	
White owners:										
Wage corn[1]	35	40	17	2	7	9	1	1	77	23
Cropper corn	34	28	22	3	5	4	1	1	64	36
Total corn	69	35	20	2	6	6	1	1	71	29
White tenants:										
Wage corn[1]	26	25	26	6	2	3	1	....	63	37
Cropper corn	15	31	10	1	....	....	....	....	42	58
Total corn	41	27	20	4	1	2	1	....	55	45
Colored owners:										
Wage corn[1]	33	12	35	5	3	2	4	....	61	39
Cropper corn	12	2	37	....	....	....	....	....	39	61
Total corn	45	10	35	4	2	1	3	....	55	45
Colored tenants:										
Wage corn[1]	23	13	20	3	2	1	1	....	40	60
Cropper corn	3	16	16	1	....	....	....	....	33	67
Total corn	26	14	20	2	1	1	1	....	39	61

[1] Wage corn is that grown by wage hands and by the farmer and his family.

In 1918, 35 per cent of the corn acreage of the white owners was interplanted with velvet beans, 20 per cent with cowpeas, and 16 per cent with other crops, making in all 71 per cent of the corn area interplanted with other crops. The white tenants and colored owners each interplanted 55 per cent of the corn acreage with other crops, while the colored tenants utilized only 39 per cent of the corn area for these crops. Velvet beans were used more extensively on the owner farms than on the tenant farms.

CROP YIELDS.

Cotton, the small grains, cowpea hay, and cane sirup gave lower yields in 1918 than in 1913, corn about the same yields each year, and peanuts and sweet potatoes higher yields in 1918 than in 1913. As a rule, the wage land returned higher yields than the cropper land. (See Table 4.)

TABLE 4.—*Yield per acre of the principal crops, Sumter County, Georgia, 534 farms in 1913 and 550 in 1918.*

	White owners.		White tenants.		All white farmers.		Colored owners.		Colored tenants.		All colored farmers.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
Cotton grown by wage labor.......pounds lint..	302	284	225	209	291	270	195	203	212	193	209	196
Cotton grown by share-cropper labor...pounds lint..	264	244	231	213	262	242	186	166	206	176	196	171
All cotton.....do....	279	256	227	211	274	251	192	189	211	191	207	190
Corn grown by wage labor, bushels..................	17	16	12	12	16	16	9	9	9	10	9	10
Corn grown by share-cropper labor.......bushels..	12	13	13	12	12	13	8	7	7	8	8	8
All corn.......do....	15	15	12	12	15	14	9	9	8	10	9	9
Oats.................do....	25	21	28	15	25	21	14	10	12	12	13	11
Wheat................do....	11	9	18	7	15	8	8	7	......	6	8	7
Cowpea hay.........tons..	.73	.54	.64	.60	.72	.55	.57	.53	.58	.50	.58	.51
Peanuts.............do....	.20	.30	.20	.30	.20	.30	.12	.20	.13	.11	.13	.14
Tobacco..........pounds..	......	703	......	......	......	703	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cane sirup........gallons..	184	161	166	133	183	159	123	102	128	102	127	102
Sweet potatoes....bushels..	91	112	76	122	90	113	74	107	76	102	75	104

In considering the wide difference in yield when comparing the various classes of farms shown in the table or when comparing the wide range on individual farms within any one class, many factors should be taken into account, some of which, because of lack of data, can not yet be properly weighed. While there is no great difference in the quality of soil of the various farms throughout this area, there has long been wide variation in the farm practice followed for soil improvement. Some farms have been operated year after year with little or no attention to fertility maintenance and are at this time in a very low state of productivity. Keeping up the productiveness of these farms is a problem of much importance and one which is obviously receiving increased attention. The farmers of this area have to depend mainly upon growing crops for supplying organic matter, which is vitally important in maintaining the productiveness of these lands. With the long growing season a large quantity of organic matter is required each year. Many of the soils also lose considerable from erosion unless they are protected. By plowing under cotton stalks and cornstalks and leguminous crops, together with the aid of fertilizer, the more progressive farmers are keeping their land in a comparatively high state of fertility. The farmers that were found conserving manure, plowing under leguminous crops to supply vegetable matter, using a good application of fertilizer, and practicing the best tillage methods were the ones realizing the better yields and the higher returns.

Both white owners and colored renters used less fertilizer per crop acre in 1918 than in 1913 on cotton as well as on other crops, and, as already pointed out, they had lower yields of cotton. However, when the farms are classified in groups upon the basis of fertilizer application a definite relation between the amount of fertilizer applied and yields returned each year is apparent. The quantity of fertilizer used per acre was reduced 37 per cent. (See Table 5.)

TABLE 5.—*Amount of fertilizer applied per crop acre and yield of cotton and corn, Sumter County, Ga.*

Fertilizer applied.	Number of farms.	Fertilizer applied per crop acre.	Yield per acre.		Tilled acres per farm.	Labor income.	Per cent return on capital.
			Lint cotton.	Corn.			
By white owners, 1913:		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Bushels.*			
200 pounds and less	37	171	228	12	157	$20	4.4
201–300 pounds	78	257	258	13	186	250	5.8
301–400 pounds	69	350	285	14	192	428	6.5
401–500 pounds	43	443	314	17	337	739	6.3
Over 500 pounds	41	620	339	18	315	1,108	7.7
By white owners, 1918:							
100 pounds and less	47	64	211	12	133	914	8.5
101–200 pounds	119	153	232	13	185	841	9.2
201–300 pounds	62	243	260	14	257	2,270	9.6
301–400 pounds	28	357	267	15	383	3,777	13.1
Over 400 pounds	24	525	305	20	318	4,921	15.4
By colored tenants, 1913:							
200 pounds and less	47	155	172	8	61	214	....
201–300 pounds	86	250	203	8	54	331	....
Over 300 pounds	53	350	250	11	67	443	....
By colored tenants, 1918:							
100 pounds and less	29	79	154	8	77	798	....
101–200 pounds	90	151	181	11	73	1,066	....
Over 200 pounds	47	249	230	12	71	1,428	....

One of the reasons for the lighter applications of fertilizer in 1918 was the higher cost per ton, but even with the advance in price the heavier applications seem to have brought profitable gains, as indicated by the higher average labor incomes and higher per cent returned on capital of the farms making the heavier applications of fertilizer.

In case of the owners shown in this table, however, it should not be inferred that this entire increase in labor income is due to increased application of fertilizer, for it will be observed that those farms applying the larger amount of fertilizer are the larger farms, and for this reason alone would naturally be expected to return the larger labor incomes. It undoubtedly is true that a number of factors aided in returning the higher labor incomes, but the fact that the better farmers do use the larger applications of fertilizer would seem to justify the practice.

For comparison of the yields of the more important crops grown in Sumter County with those for the entire State, and to aid in determining the relation of the yields in 1913 and 1918 to those of other years, crop yields for the State of Georgia, as reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, are shown for the 10-year period 1911 to 1920. (See Table 6.) The yield of cotton in 1913 was very close to that of the State average for the five-years 1911 to 1915, but the yield for 1918 was much above that of the average for the five-year period 1916 to 1920. The average yield for the latter five-year period fell more than 20 per cent below that of the former. The yield per acre of cotton for Georgia in 1913 is given at 82.6 per cent of normal, and in 1918 at 71.11 per cent. The losses from normal yield for each year are assigned to causes shown in Table 7.

TABLE 6.—*Yields of the more important crops in Georgia, 1911–1920.*

[Data from Bureau of Crop Estimates.]

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	5-year average.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	5-year average.
Cotton............pounds..	240	159	208	239	189	207	165	173	190	152	138	164
Corn..............bushels..	16	14	16	14	15	15	16	16	15	14	15	15
Oats.................do....	22	21	22	20	20	21	20	16	20	20	21	19
Wheat...............do....	12	9	12	12	11	11	11	8	10	10	10	10
Rye..................do....	10	9	10	9	9	9	10	8	9	9	10	9
Hay...................tons..	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.35	1.15	1.32	1.15	1.03	1.24	1.10	1.15	1.13
Peanuts..........bushels..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	28	25	34	[1] 29
Sweet potatoes.......do....	80	90	87	85	85	85	80	93	92	92	93	90

[1] Three-year average.

TABLE 7.—*Causes assigned for subnormal yield of cotton in Georgia in 1913 and 1918 (normal assumed to be probable yield under favorable conditions).*

[Data from Bureau of Crop Estimates.]

	1913	1918
Per cent of normal yield..........	82.60	71.11
Per cent of loss..........	17.40	28.89
Per cent of loss due to adverse weather conditions..........	14.20	11.89
Deficient moisture..........	8.80	7.10
Excessive moisture..........	.70	1.38
Floods..........	.40	.14
Frost..........	1.10	.79
Hail..........	.60	.33
Hot winds..........	1.70	1.77
Storms..........	.20	.38
Not specified..........	.70	....
Per cent of loss due to diseases..........	.80	3.34
Blight..........	....	.40
Rust..........	....	1.58
Rot..........	.30	....
Wilt..........	....	1.23
Not specified..........	.50	.13
Per cent of loss due to insect pests..........	1.30	12.87
Army worms..........	.10	....
Boll worms..........	.80	1.14
Boll weevil..........	.10	10.73
Cut worms..........	.20	....
Red spiders..........	....	.98
Chinch bugs..........	....	.02
Not specified..........	.10	....
Per cent of loss due to defective seed..........	.50	....
Per cent of loss due to other causes..........	.50	.60
Per cent of loss due to unknown causes..........	.10	.19

Comparing Tables 4 and 6, it appears that Sumter County had a better yield of cotton than the State average, and a poorer yield of hay. The fact that Sumter County produces better yields of cotton than many other areas of the State is evidence that cotton should have an important place in the organization of Sumter County farms as long as cotton production is profitable in the State.

DISTRIBUTION OF FARM RECEIPTS.

Changes of considerable importance in the distribution of farm receipts took place from 1913 to 1918. Cotton with seed is of course the outstanding cash enterprise. Few other enterprises contributed as much as 5 per cent during either year, and most of them only 1 per cent or less. There was, however, a decline in the relative returns from cotton in 1918, and a noticeable increase in returns from peanuts, corn, and live stock, especially hogs.

Comparing the 1913 and 1918 results, the decrease in the receipts from cotton and the increase in corn, peanuts, and live stock were apparently due more to the change in farm organization, whereby the cotton enterprise was decreased and the other enterprise increased, than to changes in price relations. The details of these changes in farm receipts on farms operated by owners and tenants are shown in Table 8, while figure 4 represents graphically the distribution of farm receipts on the white-owner farms.

TABLE 8.—*Average distribution of receipts on farms, Sumter County, Ga., 534 farms in 1913 and 550 in 1918.*

	Owner farms.		Tenant farms.					
			Farm.		Tenant.		Landlord.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
WHITE FARMERS.								
Number of farms	268	280	49	56	49	56	49	56
Average receipts per farm	$4,793	$8,415	$1,971	$4,011	$1,580	$3,222	$394	$905
Per cent of receipts from—								
Lint cotton	72.5	62.0	76.9	68.8	71.3	61.5	98.7	85.8
Cotton seed	10.8	11.4	12.1	13.7	15.1	17.0	.3	.3
Total cotton	83.3	73.4	89.0	82.5	86.4	78.5	99.0	86.1
Corn and fodder	3.0	5.0	2.1	4.1	2.6	4.9	.3	1.0
Oats	.9	.4	.6	.1	.8	.2		
Wheat		.8		.3		.4		
Rye	(1)	(1)						
Cowpea seed	.1	.1		.2		.2		
Hay	.5	.5	.6	.3	.7	.4		
Velvet beans		.1		.2		.2		
Peanuts	.1	4.0	.1	3.4	.1	4.2		
Tobacco		.5						
Sugar cane and sorghum sirup	.5	.9	.4	.4	.4	.5		.1
Sweet potatoes	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3		
Watermelons	.1	.1	(1)	.5	.1	.6		
Fruit, nuts, truck, and garden	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1		
Increase in feed	1.5	.8	3.3		4.1			
Total crops	90.4	87.0	96.5	92.4	95.6	90.5	99.3	87.2
Cattle and dairy products	.6	1.2	.6	.8	.8	1.0		
Hogs	1.7	5.6	.6	3.8	.7	4.7		
Poultry and eggs	.4	.3	.5	.6	.6	.8		
Total live stock	2.7	7.1	1.7	5.2	2.1	6.5		
Man and team labor	.2	.2	1.7	.6	2.1	.8		
Ginning and other machine work	1.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1		
Woodland products	1.0	.3	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)		
Rent	4.4	5.1		1.7		2.1	.7	12.8
COLORED FARMERS.								
Number of farms	31	48	186	166	186	166	186	166
Average receipts per farm	$2,064	$3,773	$1,186	$2,615	$922	$1,842	$267	$789
Per cent of receipts from—								
Lint cotton	73.7	76.2	82.9	79.8	77.9	71.9	98.9	96.9
Cotton seed	8.6	13.3	11.3	14.5	14.6	20.3		.6
Total cotton	82.3	89.5	94.2	94.3	92.5	92.2	98.9	97.5
Corn and fodder	2.0	1.7	.6	1.1	.8	1.3		.4
Wheat		.1						
Cowpea seed	.2	.6	.1	.2	.2	.2		(1)
Hay	.1		.1	(1)	.1	(1)		(1)
Velvet beans				.1		.2		(1)
Peanuts	(1)	.9		.6		.8		(1)
Sugar cane and sorghum sirup	.4	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3		
Sweet potatoes	.2	.1	.3	.1	.3	.2		
Watermelons	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2		
Fruit, nuts, truck, and garden	(1)	.1		(1)		(1)		
Increase in feed	2.4	.5	2.2	.6	3.0	.8		
Total crops	87.6	94.0	97.9	97.3	97.3	96.2	98.9	97.9
Cattle and dairy products	.9	1.0	.5	.6	.7	.9		
Hogs		1.1		1.1		1.4		.3
Poultry and eggs	.2	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4		
Total live stock	1.1	2.6	.8	2.0	1.1	2.7		.3
Man and team labor	1.5	.1	1.1	.4	1.4	.5		
Ginning and other machine work	2.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1		
Woodland products	.3	.3	.1	(1)	.1	.1		
Rent	7.3	2.8		.2		.4	1.1	1.8

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[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

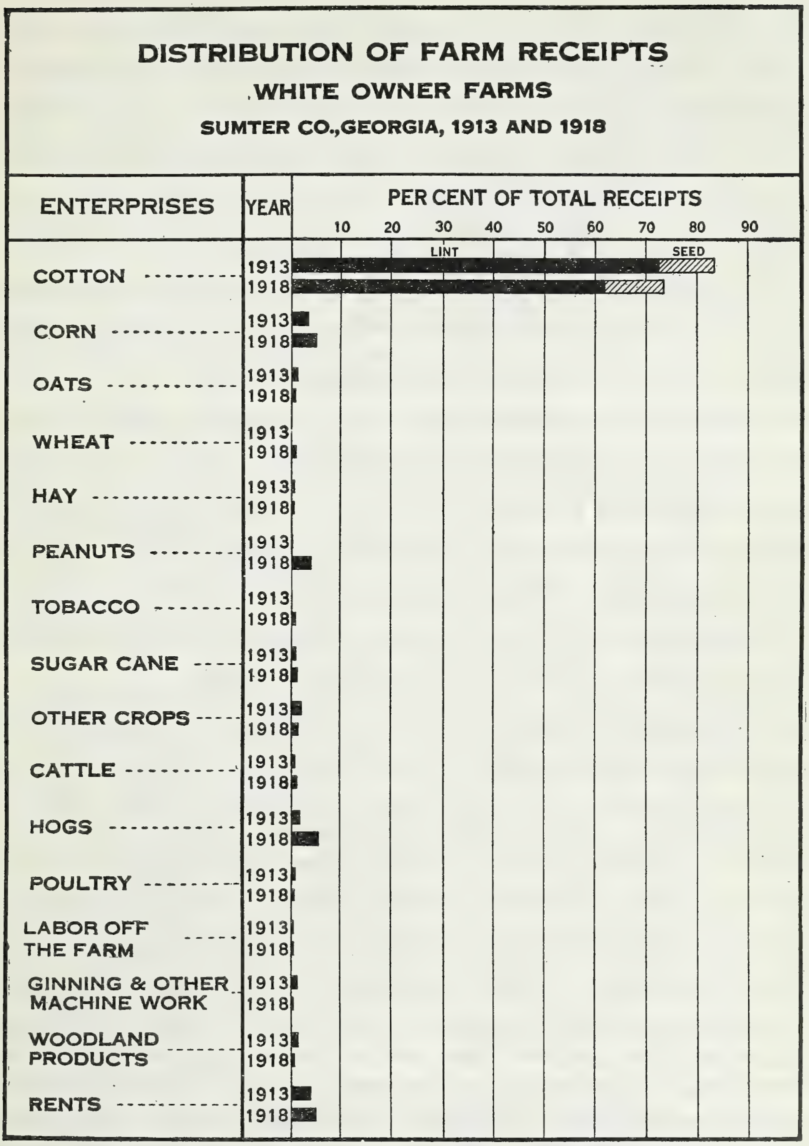

Fig. 4.—This chart brings out the importance of the cotton crop as a source of income to the farmers of Sumter County. In 1913 over 80 per cent of the money on these farms came from sales of lint cotton and cotton seed, and in 1918 over 70 per cent. Aside from cotton, the sale of corn and income from land rented out were in 1918 the only farm receipts exceeding 2 per cent of the total, while the sales of corn, peanuts, and hogs and income from rented-out land each exceeded this percentage in 1918.

This table and chart bring out clearly the relative importance of the various farm enterprises. Comparing these data for owners and tenants it is seen that the most outstanding changes were effected on the white-owner farms, where cotton and seed represented 83.3 per cent of the total receipts in 1913 and but 73.4 per cent in 1918. The colored farmers, both owners and tenants, showed the least change in organization for the two periods, and both white and colored tenants showed less change than white or colored owners, respectively. Considering all farms, the per cent of receipts from cotton dropped from 83 per cent in 1913 to 75 per cent in 1918. This relative decrease in receipts from the cotton enterprise has been compensated for largely by the extension of the corn, peanut, and hog enterprises.

The distribution of receipts for the two periods does not indicate clearly the actual changes that have taken place in the organization of the farms unless there is also taken into consideration the relative sizes of the enterprises for each period, as shown in Table 2, since the relative prices of these products vary, and this variation affects the percentage returns from the various enterprises. On the white-owner farms the area devoted to cotton decreased 33 per cent, but the price of cotton increased from about 12 cents per pound in 1913 to about 29 cents in 1918, and cotton seed from $26.26 per ton to $69.07. The price of cotton and seed increased to a greater extent than the prices of other products sold, and thus returns from cotton were relatively high, even though the amount for sale was considerably less than in 1913. More feed crops and soil fertility crops were raised.

While the increased production of corn in 1918 was accompanied by an increased production of hogs, the farmers, nevertheless, were able to sell a larger quantity of corn than before. However, corn is not promising as a commercial crop in this area, owing to the low yields obtained. Receipts from corn increased from 3 per cent in 1913 to 5 per cent in 1918 on white-owner farms and from 2.1 per cent to 4.1 per cent on white-renter farms. Colored operators devoted about the same proportion of area to corn as white operators, and increased their acreage in 1918 in nearly the same proportion, but as their yields were very low both years they had little corn to sell.

In 1913 practically no peanuts were grown for market in the area, but in 1918 they yielded 4 per cent of the receipts on white-owner farms and 3.4 per cent on white-renter farms. Colored operators, however, as previously pointed out, gave little attention to this enterprise, realizing less than 1 per cent of their receipts from this source in 1918.

The other crop sales were of very minor importance, wheat, oats, hay, sirup, sweet potatoes, watermelons, tobacco, and a few others, including fruit, nuts, and vegetables, aggregating less than 3 per cent of the total receipts for all classes of operators in 1913 and less than 4 per cent in 1918.

The receipts from live stock and live-stock products are of small but growing importance. This is especially true of hogs, which are already well established on the white-owner farms. Hogs yielded 1.7 per cent of the total farm receipts on white-owner farms in 1913, and 5.6 per cent in 1918, thus ranking next to cotton. A cooperative hog market has been organized at Plains, a village in the western part of the county, and at various times during the year the farmers arrange sales of sufficient size to attract outside buyers.

Sales of cattle and poultry and their products increased only slightly. Prices of cattle and hay have been relatively low. Receipts from man and team labor, ginning and other machine work, and woodland products are of very little importance. Rents amounted to 4.4 per cent of the total receipts on white-owner farms in 1913 and 5.1 per cent in 1918.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSES.

Farm labor is the largest expense item in the operation of these farms. The labor is performed by wage hands, share croppers, and members of the farm operator's family, besides that performed by the operator himself. Considerable additional labor also is necessary at the time of chopping and picking the cotton crop and at other periods of the year with high labor demands. The labor expense ranged from 42.8 per cent to 50.9 per cent of the total expenses in the different operator classes in 1913, and from 50.6 to 58.9 per cent in 1918. (See Table 9 and fig. 5.)

The greatest increase in labor cost was for cropper labor. This was not only because the increase in the price of cotton increased cropper wages, but also because the percentage of the crop area worked by croppers increased. The white operators' actual expense for wage hands and cotton picking and chopping was less in 1918 than in 1913. Family labor was of greatest relative importance on the colored-operator farms. The probability of an increase in the price of cotton served to increase the advantage of the share system over the wage system from the laborer's standpoint, since wages naturally lag behind an advance in prices. This condition prevailed in 1918, consequently more of the cotton was grown by share-cropper labor than by wage labor.

The expense for repairs and depreciation of machinery, buildings, fences, and terraces is of considerable importance. The type of machinery used entails a rather heavy replacement expense each year. The construction and lack of care of many of the farm buildings is such that they depreciate faster than in many other parts of the country. These items represented 5.7 per cent of the total farm expense on colored-tenant farms in 1913 to 8.8 per cent in 1918 and 11 per cent of the total farm expense each year on the white-owner farms. The actual expense for machinery and buildings was greater during the latter year for all groups of farm operators.

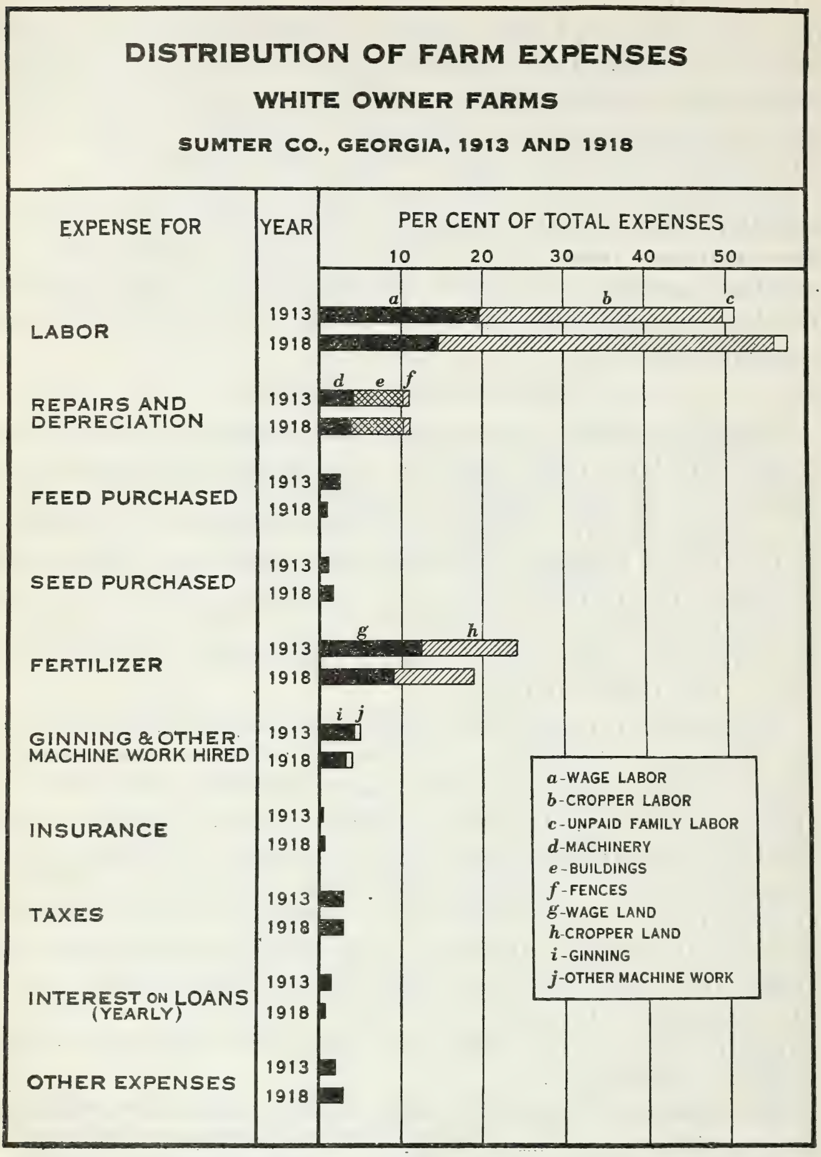

FIG. 5.—Expense for labor represented slightly over 50 per cent of the farm expenses in 1913 and almost 60 per cent in 1918. The expense for wage labor decreased from 1913 to 1918 and that for share-cropper labor increased. Fertilizer representing about 20 per cent of the farm expenses showed a percentage decrease from 1913 to 1918, and feed bought represented less than one-half as much of the farm expenses in 1918 as in 1913.

Purchased feed is not a large item of expense in this area, but it is interesting to note that it was very materially reduced in 1918, the cash outlay being less than half as great for each tenure as in 1913.

After labor, fertilizer is the largest item of expense. All groups applied a smaller quantity of fertilizer in 1918, but the increase in price increased the actual expense for 1918 over that for 1913. Cost of seed purchased is small. Most farmers through this area raise the necessary seed for farm use. Cost of ginning and other machine work ranged from 3.7 per cent to 7 per cent of the total farm expense, and taxes and insurance amounted to about 3 per cent. Miscellaneous items aggregated 2 to 3 per cent.

With these expenses offsetting from 53 to 65 per cent of total receipts, it can readily be seen that if for any reason receipts should drop 35 to 47 per cent there would be little if any left for interest on capital and for the farmer's labor and management. Production of farm feed and of home supplies in abundance is of great aid in tiding over such slumps.

TABLE 9.—*Average distribution of farm expenses, Sumter County, Ga., 534 farms in 1913 and 550 in 1918.*

	Owner farms.		Tenant farms.					
	1913	1918	Farm.		Tenant.		Landlord.	
			1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
WHITE FARMERS.								
Number of farms	268	280	49	56	49	56	49	56
Average farm expense per farm	$3,128	$4,704	$1,099	$1,899	$1,016	$1,869	$86	$146
Per cent of farm expense represented by—								
Wage hands	11.9	7.9	9.1	5.2	9.8	5.2	....	....
Cotton chopping and picking	6.5	3.9	8.0	5.4	8.7	5.4	....	....
Miscellaneous paid labor	1.1	2.7	.4	.8	.4	.9	....	....
Share-cropper labor	30.0	41.5	23.2	41.0	25.1	41.7	....	....
Unpaid family labor	1.4	1.4	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.7	....	....
Total labor	50.9	57.4	45.8	58.0	49.5	58.9	....	....
Repairs and depreciation of—								
Machinery	4.7	4.3	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.2	....	....
Dwelling	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.3	....	....	24.4	29.5
Other buildings	4.0	4.4	3.2	3.1	....	....	40.7	39.7
Repairs, fences, drains, and terraces	.6	.5	.3	.1	.2	....	1.2	1.4
Feed, hay, etc., purchased	.6	.2	1.2	.7	1.3	.7	....	....
Feed, grain, etc., purchased	1.8	.5	3.5	1.2	3.8	1.3	....	....
Horseshoeing	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	....	....
Breeding fees and veterinary	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	....	....
Seeds and plants	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.0	....	....
Fertilizer—								
Wage land	12.4	9.0	18.0	10.1	19.5	10.1	....	1.4
Cropper land	11.8	10.0	8.4	6.3	9.0	6.4	....	....
Total fertilizer	24.2	19.0	26.4	16.4	28.5	16.5	....	1.4
Ginning and other machine work hired	4.7	3.7	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.2	....	.6
Taxes and insurance	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.6	.7	.6	30.2	26.7
Interest on loan	1.3	.7	2.1	.7	2.3	.7	....	....
Mule hire	....	....	.3	.2	.3	.2	....	....
Cash rent	....	....	....	....	.3	6.2	....	....
Other expenses	1.2	2.6	1.4	3.2	1.3	3.1	3.5	.7
Per cent of receipts required for farm expense	65	56	56	47	64	58	22	16

TABLE 9.—*Average distribution of farm expenses, etc.*—Continued.

	Owner farms.		Tenant farms.					
	1913	1918	Farm.		Tenant.		Landlord.	
			1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
COLORED FARMERS.								
Number of farms	31	48	186	166	186	166	186	166
Average farm expense	$1,259	$1,995	$630	$1,070	$599	$999	$34	$86
Per cent of farm expense represented by—								
Wage hands	6.2	6.0	3.8	3.2	4.1	3.4	....	....
Cotton chopping and picking	6.3	5.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.2	....	....
Share-cropper labor	17.5	23.5	7.6	13.5	8.0	14.5	....	....
Miscellaneous paid labor	.4	1.1	.2	.5	.2	.5	....	....
Unpaid family labor	15.7	17.7	26.7	28.6	28.1	30.6	....	....
Total labor	46.1	54.2	42.8	50.6	45.1	54.2	....	....
Repairs and depreciation of—								
Machinery	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.8	2.9	4.0	....	....
Dwelling	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.3	....	....	21.8	29.4
Other buildings	4.4	3.5	1.0	2.6	....	....	19.4	31.7
Repairs, fences, drains and terraces	.5	.3	.7	.1	.2	....	9.1	1.3
Feed, hay, etc., purchased	.8	.4	1.6	.3	1.7	.3	....	....
Feed, grain, etc., purchased	3.0	1.2	4.3	1.0	4.5	1.1	....	....
Horseshoeing	.2	.2	.2	.4	.2	.4	....	....
Breeding fees and veterinary	.1	.4	.1	.2	.1	.2	....	.1
Seeds and plants	.9	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.6	....	1.9
Fertilizer—								
Wage land	15.1	13.6	24.4	19.4	25.7	20.8	....	6.3
Cropper land	8.2	8.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	....	....
Total fertilizer	23.3	22.1	27.6	22.7	29.0	24.3	....	6.3
Ginning and other machine work hired	7.0	5.0	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.5	....	.9
Taxes and insurance	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.9	.8	.9	49.4	27.1
Interest on loan	2.3	1.2	2.5	1.3	2.6	1.4	....	....
Mule hire	....	....	.6	.5	.7	.6	....	....
Cash rent	....	....	....	....	.5	1.5	....	....
Other expense	2.9	2.0	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.0	.3	1.3
Per cent of receipts required for farm expense	61	53	53	41	65	54	13	11

Figure 6 emphasizes the wisdom of the changed organization in 1918 over that in operation in 1913. The chance of heavy loss is greatest in the straight cotton type of farming, since the production of this crop involves a heavy cost, which makes heavy loss certain when yields or prices, or both, are low. A loss of this kind is a very serious matter, as the farmer is forced to carry all his operating expenses for another year before income becomes available. Change in farm organization to make a reasonable income more certain each year is gaining favor throughout the area.

CAPITAL.

The capital used in operating a farm business is made up of real estate, which includes the land, buildings, and other improvements, and working capital, which includes the live stock, machinery, feed, and cash to run the farm. When the farm is operated by the owner he has the entire capital, and when operated by a tenant the tenant

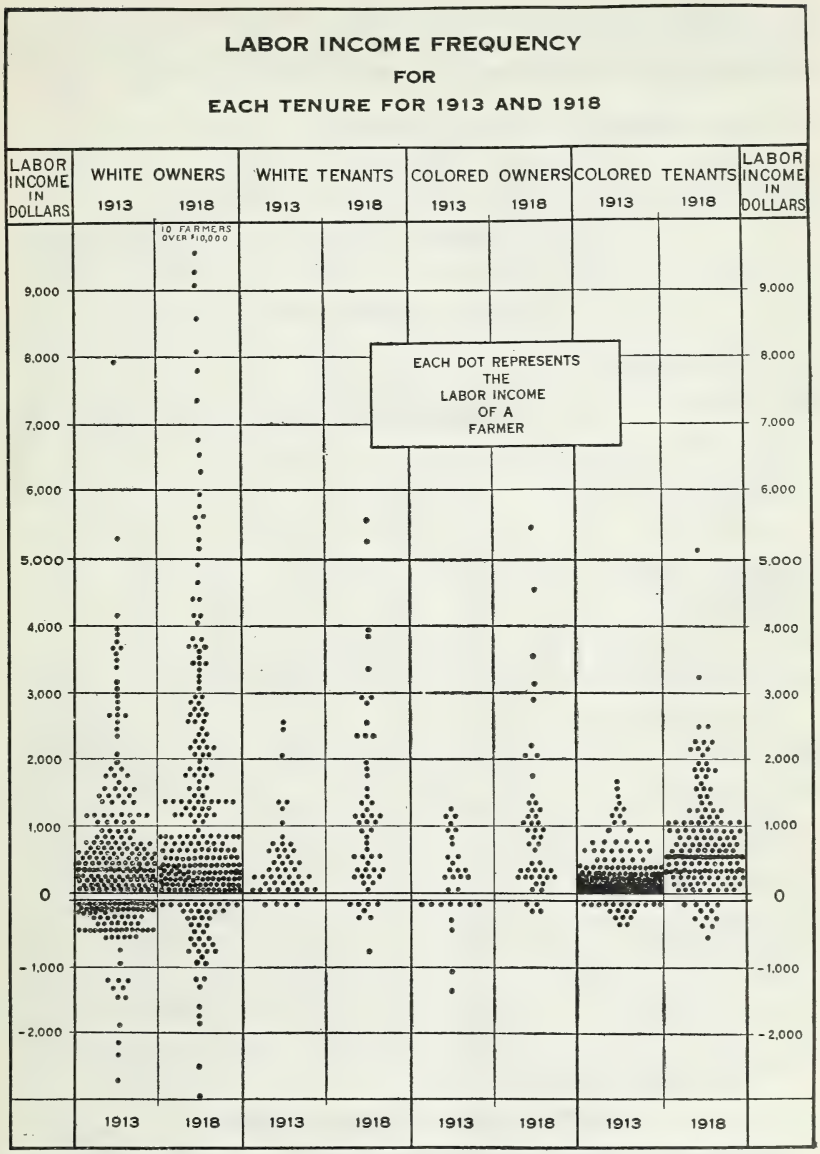

FIG. 6.—This chart shows that comparatively few of the farms returned very high labor incomes, and that the great majority of them returned less than $1,000. With higher price levels more farms returned over $1,000 labor incomes in 1918 than in 1913, and there were fewer farms with no labor income (those below the zero line).

owns part or all of the working capital and the landlord the real estate and sometimes part of the working capital.

Comparing the capital distribution in 1913 and 1918 (Table 10) only slight variations in percentage distribution of items appear; but the amount of capital varied greatly, with a marked increase for 1918.

Differences in size of business make wide differences in the amount of capital involved in the operation of these farms. The capital of farms of similar size showed a marked increase from 1913 to 1918.

TABLE 10.—*Distribution of capital, Sumter County, Ga., 534 farms in 1913 and 550 in 1918.*

	Owners.		Tenants.					
			Farm.[1]		Tenants.		Landlords.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
WHITE FARMERS.								
Number of farms	268	280	49	56	....	....	....	....
Capital per farm	$17,020	$27,118	$5,642	$9,775	$847	$1,738	$4,795	$8,037
Per cent of capital in—								
Land	67.9	69.4	69.4	67.8	....	....	81.7	82.4
Dwelling	5.8	5.8	8.0	7.5	....	....	9.4	9.2
Tenant houses	5.4	5.4	3.9	3.8	....	....	4.6	4.6
Other buildings	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	....	....	3.8	3.8
Total real estate	83.2	84.2	84.6	82.2	....	....	99.5	100.0
Work stock	6.6	4.7	7.6	5.9	49.1	33.0	.3	....
Other live stock	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.9	8.9	10.6	....	....
Machinery	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.7	15.2	9.7	.1	....
Feed and supplies	4.3	4.4	3.6	5.4	22.8	30.2	.1	....
Cash	2.6	2.9	.6	2.9	4.0	16.5	....	....
Total working capital	16.8	15.8	15.4	17.8	100.0	100.0	.5	....
Value of real estate per acre	$34	$53	$34	$50	....	....	....	....
COLORED FARMERS.								
Number of farms	31	48	186	166	....	....	....	....
Capital per farm	$7,749	$10,283	$3,194	$6,056	$475	$1,065	$2,719	$4,991
Per cent of capital in—								
Land	73.6	69.8	77.4	73.0	....	....	91.0	88.6
Dwelling	5.4	6.4	5.2	5.3	....	....	6.1	6.4
Tenant houses	3.4	4.2	.5	1.9	....	....	.5	2.3
Other buildings	4.2	2.6	2.0	2.1	....	....	2.4	2.6
Total real estate	86.6	83.0	85.1	82.3	....	....	100.0	99.9
Work stock	6.8	6.1	7.7	6.3	51.6	35.9	....	....
Other live stock	1.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	9.0	11.9	....	.1
Machinery	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	13.2	10.2	....	....
Feed and supplies	3.0	5.1	3.5	5.9	23.3	33.3	....	....
Cash	.7	2.2	.4	1.5	2.9	8.7	....	....
Total working capital	13.4	17.0	14.9	17.7	100.0	100.0	....	.1
Value of real estate per acre	$30	$41	$30	$50	....	....	....	....

[1] Tenant's and landlord's capital combined.

RELATION OF SIZE OF FARM TO CAPITAL.

The increase in the value of these farms and equipment had an appreciable effect upon the size of business one could undertake with a given amount of capital in 1918 as compared with 1913. (See Table 11.) In 1913, there were 30 owners with less than $3,000, and they worked an average of 38 tilled acres per farm, but in 1918 the 17 owners in this same capital class had an average of only 31 tilled acres. The owners with $50,000 to $100,000 in 1913 operated on the average 837 acres of tilled land, but the men in this same capital class in 1918 operated only 535 acres. Thus it was necessary for those beginning farming in 1918 to have more capital tied up in a given sized business than would have been necessary in 1913. Similarly, the tenant with a given amount of capital could not operate as much land in 1918 as in 1913.

FARM EARNINGS.

The farm earnings for this area have been computed as follows:

1. *Farm income.*—The combined earnings for the farm capital and for the farmer's labor and management, found by deducting the farm expenses from the farm receipts.
2. *Labor income.*—The earnings of the farmer's labor and management after allowing a fair rate of interest for the use of the farm capital. The labor income for this area is found by deducting from the farm income 7 per cent interest on the capital.
3. *Per cent return on capital.*—The earnings for the farm capital after allowing for the farmer's labor and management. This is found by deducting the value of the farmer's labor and management from the farm income, and expressing the remainder as a per cent of the capital.

TABLE 11.—*Relation of size of farm to capital, Sumter County, Ga.*

Operator's capital.	White owners.				Colored tenants.			
	Number of farms.		Average number of tilled acres.		Number of farms.		Average number of tilled acres.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
$500 or less	......	......	......	......	131	33	44	38
$501 to $1,000	30	17	38	31	39	52	79	51
$1,001 to $2,000					14	66	124	91
$2,001 to $3,000					2	11	214	131
$3,001 to $5,000	37	28	69	53	......	4	......	181
$5,001 to $9,000	48	48	103	80	......	......	......	......
$9,001 to $14,000	59	37	154	95	......	......	......	......
$14,001 to $25,000	41	63	222	158	......	......	......	......
$25,001 to $50,000	37	47	460	281	......	......	......	......
$50,001 to $100,000	13	26	837	535	......	......	......	......
Over $100,000	3	14	2,052	1,152	......	......	......	......

4. *Family income.*—The combined earnings of the farmer and of his family. This is found by deducting the farm expenses (excluding value of family labor) from the farm receipts. The family income represents the resources available to the farm family at the end of the year for living expenses, interest on indebtedness, and savings, in addition to house rent, food products, and fuel furnished by the farm.
5. *Family living from the farm.*—The value of food products, fuel, and house rent furnished directly by the farm toward the family living. This form of income is in addition to farm income, family income, and labor income.

Table 12 shows the average farm earnings of the farms in question for 1913 and 1918. The white farmers, operating larger farms and practicing the better methods of management, made the higher earnings, both per farm and per acre. The returns in 1918 were much higher than in 1913, owing primarily to higher prices of farm products. Expenses did not increase so rapidly as receipts. However, the decreased purchasing power of the dollar in 1918 as compared with 1913 made the increase in farm earnings for 1918 more apparent than real. Also, considering the cost of labor and fertilizer and the yields and prices of cotton in 1920 and 1921, the earnings for these latter years must have been apparently less than in 1918.

FARM INCOME.

The farm income was more than twice as much in 1918 as in 1913. Farm income, representing the combined earnings of farm capital and the farmer's labor and management, is some indication of the size of business conducted and of the prosperity of groups of farmers. The average farm income for white-tenant farms and colored-owner farms was about one-half that for white-owner farms, and for colored-tenant farms the total farm income was only about one-third that of the farms operated by white owners. In the case of farms operated by tenants the farm income must be divided between the tenants and the landlords, the tenants in Sumter County getting about 60 per cent (ranging from an average of 55 per cent in 1913 to an average of 65 per cent in 1918) of the total farm income, and the landlords about 40 per cent. The farm income of the white tenants was about one-third and of the colored tenants about one-fifth that of the white owners.

The distribution of farms by the amount of farm income for these different classes of farms is shown in Table 13. Over 50 per cent of the white-owner farms and 90 per cent of the colored-tenant farms returned farm incomes of $1,000 or under, and in 1918 over 50 per cent of the white-owner farms and 75 per cent of the colored-tenant farms returned farm incomes of $2,000 or under. The average farm income for the white owners was $1,665 in 1913, with about 25 per cent $2,000 or over, and in 1918 the average was $3,711, with about 25 per cent about $4,000. About 50 per cent of them made farm incomes below $1,000 in 1913, and about the same percentage below $2,000 in 1918. Similar comparisons for the other groups shown in Table 13 indicate that but few farms returned high farm incomes, while many returned low farm incomes.

For both white and colored tenant farms shown in Table 13, after the total farm income is divided between tenant and landlord, the farm income of the tenant was rarely very large.

LABOR INCOME.

The labor income, representing the returns for the farmer's labor and management (after deducting 7 per cent interest for the use of the farm capital from the farm income) averaged from three to four times as much in 1918 as in 1913.

The wide variations in the labor incomes for the various farms under study in this area are shown in figure 6. This chart shows the tendency toward higher incomes in 1918.

Table 14 shows the proportion of farms falling within specified labor-income groups. In 1913 from 65 to 83 per cent of the various groups of farms shown in the table did not return over $500 labor income, and a number of these returned no labor income.

TABLE 12.—*Farm earnings, Sumter County, Ga., 534 farms in 1913 and 550 in 1918.*

	Owner farms.		Tenant farms.					
			Farm.		Tenant.		Landlord.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
WHITE FARMERS.								
Number of farms	268	280	49	56	49	56	49	56
Farm income	$1,665	$3,711	$872	$2,113	$564	$1,353	$308	$759
Interest on capital, at 7 per cent	1,191	1,898	395	684	59	121	....	....
Labor income	474	1,813	477	1,429	505	1,232	....	....
Operator's labor	476	644	289	469	289	469	....	....
Per cent return on capital	7.0	11.3	10.3	16.9	32.5	50.9	6.4	9.4
Unpaid family labor	42	67	56	106	56	106	....	....
Family income	1,707	3,778	928	2,219	620	1,459	....	....
Interest on indebtedness	126	106	(1)	(1)	9	(2)	....	....
Family living from farm	....	716	....	560	....	560	....	....
COLORED FARMERS.								
Number of farms	31	48	186	166	186	166	186	166
Farm income	$805	$1,778	$556	$1,546	$323	$843	$233	$703
Interest on capital, at 7 per cent	542	720	224	424	33	75	....	....
Labor income	263	1,058	332	1,122	290	768	....	....
Operator's labor	263	367	198	367	198	367	....	....
Per cent return on capital	7.0	13.7	11.2	19.5	26.3	44.7	8.6	14.1
Unpaid family labor	198	353	168	307	168	307	....	....
Family income	1,003	2,131	724	1,853	491	1,150	....	....
Interest on indebtedness	103	49	(1)	(1)	9	1	....	....
Family living from farm	....	597	....	434	....	434	....	....

[1] No report on landlord's mortgages.

[2] Less than $1.

(For a clear interpretation of the earnings of these groups of farms see the tables previously discussed regarding crop area, capital, yields, receipts, and expenses for these same groups.)

In 1918 the percentage of farmers making low labor incomes was decreased, there being but 36 to 45 per cent with labor incomes of $500 or under. In 1913 less than 10 per cent of the farmers in any tenure made over $2,000 labor income, while in 1918 26 per cent of the white owners, 21.5 per cent of the white tenants, 17 per cent of the colored owners, and 7 per cent of the colored tenants made over $2,000 labor income. Considering all farms in 1913, 72 per cent failed to make over $500 labor income and only 5 per cent made over $2,000. In 1918 only 43 per cent failed to make over $500, and 19 per cent made over $2,000.

It should be borne in mind that in this area there are a number of farms with a very large business. There were 71 farms with over 250 acres of crops in 1913 and 76 in 1918. There were 38 farms making 100 bales or more of cotton in 1913 and 23 in 1918. Three farms were found in 1913 with over $100,000 capital and 14 in 1918. These farms represented very large businesses and their earnings were much higher than those of smaller farms. Of 26 farmers making over $2,000 labor income in 1913, 19 had over 250 acres of crops, and of the 104 in 1918 43 had over 250 acres of crops. (See Tables 28 and 29 (p. 51) for the average earnings of different sized white owner and colored tenant farms.)

PER CENT RETURN ON CAPITAL.

The return on capital was over one-half more for each tenure in 1918 than in 1913. (See Table 12.)

The landlords contribute mainly capital to the farming business, and their earnings are measured by per cent returned on capital. The landlords renting to white operators had an average capital of $4,795 per tenant in 1913, returning 6.4 per cent, and of $8,037 per tenant in 1918, returning 9.4 per cent. Landlords renting to colored operators had an average capital of $2,719 per tenant in 1913, returning 8.6 per cent, and of $4,991 per tenant in 1918, returning 14.1 per cent.

TABLE 13.—*The distribution of farms by the amount of farm income, Sumter County, Ga., 534 farms in 1913 and 550 in 1918.*

Farm income.	Owner farms.		Tenant farms.					
			Total tenant farms.		Tenant's share.		Landlord's share.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
WHITE FARMERS.								
Number of farms	268	280	49	56	49	56	49	56
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Over $20,000		2.5						
$10,001 to $20,000	0.7	5.4						
$7,501 to $10,000	2.2	5.4		1.8				
$5,001 to $7,500	3.7	6.1		9.0		3.6		
$4,001 to $5,000	3.0	6.8	2.0	10.7		3.6		
$3,001 to $4,000	4.1	6.4	2.0	1.8		7.1		3.6
$2,501 to $3,000	4.5	5.4	2.0	3.6	2.0	3.6		3.6
$2,001 to $2,500	6.3	8.5	4.1	7.2	4.1	7.1		
$1,501 to $2,000	7.5	9.6	6.1	16.1	2.1	5.4		3.6
$1,001 to $1,500	17.2	13.2	14.3	16.1	6.1	21.4	2.0	8.9
$501 to $1,000	19.8	17.5	22.5	17.6	26.5	16.1	24.5	37.5
$1 to $500	28.0	12.1	47.0	16.1	53.1	23.2	73.5	41.0
$0 to −$500	3.0	1.1			6.1	7.1		1.8
−$501 to −$1,000						1.8		
COLORED FARMERS.								
Number of farms	31	48	186	166	186	166	186	166
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
$5,001 to $7,500		8.3		0.6		0.6		
$4,001 to $5,000		2.1		2.4				
$3,001 to $4,000		8.3		9.1		.6		
$2,501 to $3,000	3.2	4.2	0.5	5.4		2.4		1.2
$2,001 to $2,500			.5	6.6		4.8		
$1,501 to $2,000	9.7	22.9	3.8	14.5	1.1	6.7		4.8
$1,001 to $1,500	25.8	12.5	7.0	24.7	4.8	16.9		15.1
$501 to $1,000	19.4	20.8	32.8	27.7	13.4	31.9	4.8	40.4
$1 to $500	41.9	20.9	53.8	7.8	72.6	30.1	95.2	38.5
$0 to −$500			1.6	1.2	8.1	5.4		
−$501 to −$1,000						.6		

The earnings of landlords in this region vary considerably from year to year, and almost directly as the price of cotton varies. With but very few exceptions, the landlords rented for a specified amount of lint cotton. Ordinarily the rent is based upon the number of mules necessary to operate the farm, and ranges from 2 to 3 bales per mule.

The earnings returned to landlords on many of these farms are not comparable with the earnings of landlords in the northern States. More or less supervision is given many of these tenants. The landlord in many cases gives security for tenants' credit or gives orders on stores for provisions and other supplies, settling with the tenants when the cotton is sold.

TABLE 14.—*The distribution of farms by the amount of labor income, Sumter County, Ga., 534 farms in 1913 and 550 in 1918.*

Labor income.	Per cent of total farms.											
	White-owner farms.		White-tenant farms.				Colored-owner farms.		Colored-tenant farms.			
			Farm.[1]		Tenant.				Farm.[1]		Tenant.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
More than $10,000	......	3.6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$5,001 to $10,000	0.7	6.1	......	......	......	3.6	......	2.1	......	0.6	......	0.6
$4,001 to $5,000	.4	2.1	......	7.2	......	......	......	2.1	......	......	......	......
$3,001 to $4,000	3.7	5.4	......	10.7	......	5.4	......	4.2	......	1.8	......	.6
$2,501 to $3,000	2.6	4.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	7.1	......	2.1	......	5.4	......	1.2
$2,001 to $2,500	1.1	4.3	4.1	7.2	4.1	5.4	......	6.2	0.5	7.2	......	4.2
$1,501 to $2,000	4.1	4.3	......	8.9	......	7.1	......	2.1	1.1	8.5	1.1	7.2
$1,001 to $1,500	7.8	8.6	4.1	14.3	8.2	19.6	12.9	20.8	5.4	20.5	4.3	13.3
$501 to $1,000	14.2	16.1	24.5	19.6	20.4	16.1	19.4	16.7	14.0	32.5	11.8	33.2
$1 to $500	32.5	28.9	49.0	21.4	57.1	21.4	32.3	35.4	67.2	21.7	72.0	32.5
−$0 to −$500	24.6	8.9	16.3	8.9	8.2	12.5	29	8.3	11.8	1.8	10.8	6.6
−$501 to −$1,000	4.1	4.6	......	......	......	1.8	......	......	......	......	......	.6
−$1,001 to −$1,500	2.6	1.1	......	......	......	......	6.4	......	......	......	......	......
−$1,501 to −$2,000	.4	1.1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
−$2,001 to −$2,500	.8	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
−$2,501 to −$3,000	.4	.3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
−$3,001 to −$4,000	......	.3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total number of farms.	268	280	49	56	49	56	31	48	186	166	186	166

[1] Tenant's and landlord's labor income combined.

FAMILY INCOME.

The family income, as previously stated, is discussed from the standpoint of the net returns available to pay living expenses, interest on indebtedness, and provide savings. Farms with large capital may show relatively low labor incomes or low per cent return on capital, and yet, if free from debt, have relatively high incomes. From the standpoint of the operators of small farms, and especially that of most of the colored operators, many of whom have rather large families that do a large amount of the farm work, the family income is the item of most concern to the family welfare. For these reasons it is desirable to show the family income. (See Table 12.) Further data on family income are shown in Tables 30 and 31, pages 52 and 53.

The wide differences shown between family incomes and labor incomes on white-owner farms are attributable largely to the interest charge on relatively large capital and not to large amounts of family labor. The family labor on these farms amounted to only $42 per farm in 1913 and $67 in 1918, while where family labor was highest, on the colored-tenant farms, it averaged $168 in 1913 and $307 in 1918, as against labor incomes of $290 and $768 for the respective years.

FAMILY LIVING FROM THE FARM.

Unlike many other businesses, in farming a very significant proportion of the farmer's living comes directly from his farm. His residence is usually located on and is a part of his farm, and partly used in the operation of his business; he frequently obtains fuel in the form of wood from his farm, and usually the greater part of his food is produced on his farm. The value of all items so used may well be considered as part of the earnings of the farm business, and in many areas, especially where the farm business is comparatively small, the value of these items frequently exceeds the labor income. (See Table 15.)

TABLE 15.—*Distribution of family living from the farm, 550 farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1918.*

	White owners, (280 farms).			White tenants, (56 farms).			Colored owners, (48 farms).			Colored tenants, (166 farms.)		
Number of persons per farm over 16 years	3.5			3.5			4.3			4.1		
Number of persons per farm under 16 years	1.3			1.8			3.1			2.5		
Adult equivalent per farm	4.4			4.8			6.4			5.8		
Items furnished by the farm for family use.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent of value of food items	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent of value of food items.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent of value of food items.	Quantity.	Value.	Per cent of value of food items.
Corn, bushels	16	$27	5.7	18	$31	7.3	31	$56	12.1	27	$47	13.5
Wheat, bushels	17	39	8.2	11	24	5.7	12	30	6.5	6	14	4.0
Sirup, sugar cane and sorghum, gallons	23	25	5.2	18	19	4.5	32	34	7.3	21	23	6.6
Potatoes, bushels	30	30	6.3	26	26	6.1	34	34	7.3	27	27	7.8
Fruit and garden	......	44	9.2	......	35	8.3	......	36	7.8	......	24	6.9
Miscellaneous	......	3	1.0	......	3	.7	......	5	1.1	......	5	1.4
Butter, pounds	90	33	6.9	102	34	8.0	77	25	5.4	61	18	5.2
Whole milk, gallons	121	32	6.7	97	25	5.9	90	21	4.5	92	22	6.3
Skim milk and butter milk, gallons	151	16	3.3	130	15	3.5	141	16	3.5	105	12	3.5
Beef, pounds	5	1	(1)	4	1	0.2	14	3	0.6	8	1	.3
Eggs, dozen	83	25	5.2	64	19	4.5	58	17	3.7	41	12	3.4
Poultry, head	56	30	6.3	41	21	5.0	34	17	3.7	24	12	3.4
Pork, pounds	896	172	36.0	889	171	40.3	880	169	36.5	692	131	37.7
Honey, pounds	2	(1)	(2)	......	......	......	2	(1)	(2)	1	(1)	(2)
Total food	......	477	100.0	......	424	100.0	......	463	100.0	......	348	100.0
Wood, cords	16	44	......	13	37	......	15	44	......	12	35	......
Use of house	......	195	......	......	99	......	......	90	......	......	51	......
Value of all items	......	716	......	......	560	......	......	597	......	......	434	......
Value per adult equivalent	......	162	......	......	118	......	......	93	......	......	75	......

(1) Less than $1.

(2) Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The average value of these items on the farms visited in this study in 1918 was equivalent to 9 per cent of the receipts on farms operated by white owners, 14 per cent on farms operated by white tenants, 16 per cent on farms operated by colored owners, and 17 per cent on farms operated by colored tenants.

Of the items of food supplied directly from the farms, pork is first in value, amounting to almost 40 per cent. Dairy products ranked second, and these two made up over 50 per cent of the value of the food supplied by the farm.

The combined value of the items of food, fuel, and house rent furnished by the farm averaged $716 for the white-owner farms and $560 for the white tenants, $597 for the colored owners and $434 for the colored tenants. The average value of these items per adult equivalent was $162 for the white owners, $118 for the white tenants, $93 for the colored owners, and $75 for the colored tenants.[6]

The value of these products on individual farms ranges from less than $250 to over $1,000. Table 16 shows the range in value of the family living on these farms in 1918. Only 3 per cent of the white owners and 2 per cent of the white tenants realized less than $250 toward their family living from the farm, as against 11 per cent of the colored owners and 19 per cent of the colored tenants. Seventeen per cent of the white owners obtained over $1,000 toward their family living direct from the farm, as against only 6 per cent of the colored owners and 2 per cent of the colored tenants.

TABLE 16.—*Percentage distribution of farms according to family living from the farm, 550 farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1918.*

Value of family living from farm.	White owners.		White tenants.		Colored owners.		Colored tenants.	
	Per cent of total number of farms.	Number of adult equivalents per farm.	Per cent of total number of farms.	Number of adult equivalents per farm.	Per cent of total number of farms.	Number of adult equivalents per farm.	Per cent of total number of farms.	Number of adult equivalents per farm.
Over $1,000	17	6.3	....	....	6	13.0	2	6.2
$751 to $1,000	22	5.0	14	6.6	17	7.3	6	9.5
$501 to $750	34	4.2	43	5.1	35	6.7	24	6.6
$251 to $500	24	3.3	41	3.9	31	4.7	49	5.6
$250 and less	3	2.0	2	2.0	11	5.0	19	3.8

About one-fourth of the white owners and two-thirds of the colored tenants got less than $500 family living direct from the farm, while almost 40 per cent of the white owners and less than 10 per cent of the colored tenants got over $750.

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[6] The results of studies on what the farm contributes toward the family living in several sections of the United States are published in Department Bulletin No. 410, "Value to Farm Families of Food, Fuel, and Use of House," and Farmers' Bulletin No. 1082. "Home Supplies Furnished by the Farm."

RELATION OF CAPITAL TO FARM INCOME AND LABOR INCOME.

The average-owner farm with less than $5,000 capital in this area returns a very small farm income or labor income. (See Table 17.) Owner farms with capital of $25,000 or more are on the average returning very good profits. The tenant beginning farming with less than $500 capital has little chance to make more than hired man's wages, but with $1,000 or over he makes on the average much above hired man's wages. For farmers with little capital the possibilities are much greater in renting than in owning farms.

Table 17.—*Relation of capital to farm income and labor income, white owners and colored tenants, Sumter County, Ga.*

Capital.	White owners.			
	Farm income.		Labor income.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918
$500 and less	$222	$359	$67	$210
$501 to $1,000				
$1,001 to $2,000				
$2,001 to $3,000				
$3,001 to $5,000	464	663	193	382
$5,001 to $9,000	813	1,115	365	645
$9,001 to $14,000	1,210	1,806	417	1,035
$14,001 to $25,000	1,682	2,400	435	1,093
$25,001 to $50,000	3,265	4,636	902	2,251
$50,001 to $100,000	5,940	9,766	1,154	4,806
Over $100,000	15,025	19,364	3,189	8,895

Capital.	Colored tenants.			
	Farm income.		Labor income.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918
$500 and less	$223	$300	$202	$278
$501 to $1,000	498	580	449	533
$1,001 to $2,000	576	1,053	482	959
$2,001 to $3,000	1,759	1,942	1,598	1,774
$3,001 to $5,000		2,234		1,958
$5,001 to $9,000				
$9,001 to $15,000				
$15,001 to $25,000				
$25,001 to $50,000				
$50,001 to $100,000				
Over $100,000				

FAMILY FARMS.

Family farms, those operated with the labor of the farmer and his family, are of such interest generally that the organization and earnings of the family farms included in this study may well be briefly discussed separately.

Usually the size of these farms are such as require from 12 to 24 months of man labor per year. Fewer acres of crops can be operated with the labor of the farmer and his family in Sumter County than in many other areas, because the type of farming followed (cotton) is more intensive than many other types. For comparison, a group of white-owner farms in Sumter County, averaging about 73 acres of crops, required 38 months of man labor per farm; a group of dairy farms in Dane County, Wis., averaging 81 acres of crops, required 22 months, and a group of grain and live-stock farms in Clinton County, Ind., averaging 93 acres of crops, required only 19 months of labor.

Only 10 per cent of the white-owner farms in 1913 and 13 per cent in 1918 were operated as family farms, while 72 per cent of the colored-tenant farms in 1913 and 66 per cent of those in 1918 were operated as such. (See Table 18.)

TABLE 18.—*Summary of the farm business on farms operated by the farmer and his family, Sumter County, Ga.*

	White owners.		White tenants.		Colored owners.		Colored tenants.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
Number of family farms	26	36	18	16	8	22	134	110
Per cent of total farms	10	13	37	29	26	46	72	66
Average number in family	5	5	5	6	7	7	6	7
Number in family under 16 years	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
In crops ... acres	34	37	37	49	63	61	47	53
In cotton ... do	15	11	22	17	39	28	30	27
In corn ... do	14	17	12	24	18	25	13	20
In other crops ... do	5	9	3	8	6	8	4	6
Cotton per acre ... pounds, lint	258	176	187	164	182	149	198	178
Corn per acre ... bushels	11	11	9	10	8	9	8	10
Months of family labor	8	7	6	5	15	17	13	14
Number of work stock	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.9
Capital per farm	$3,055	$4,117	$416	$978	$3,268	$4,759	$518	$755
Real estate	2,484	3,241	....	....	2,704	3,763	....	....
Working capital	571	876	416	978	564	996	518	755
Receipts per farm	663	1,055	506	897	1,091	1,596	678	1,204
Expenses per farm	404	507	335	489	566	795	441	660
Farm income	259	548	171	408	525	801	237	544
Labor income	45	260	142	340	296	468	212	491
Unpaid family labor	117	145	86	109	203	340	160	280
Family income	376	693	257	517	728	1,141	397	824
Interest on indebtedness	5	3	8	....	45	10	8	1
Family living from farm	....	514	....	523	....	485	....	392
Number of farms mortgaged	4	2	6	....	5	3	50	3
Cost of cotton per pound ... lint	$0.154	$0.323	$0.133	$0.305	$0.106	$0.252	$0.116	$0.232
Cost of cotton per acre	43.35	65.96	21.01	35.80	21.77	44.72	19.57	33.73

Comparing figures on organization and operation of these family farms with the other farms, the family farms do not make as good a showing. They have lower yields, lower returns, and provide less for the family living from the farm than the farms of other classes.

FARM MORTGAGES.

In 1913 37 per cent of the farms operated by white owners were mortgaged, while in 1918 the percentage had been reduced to 23, in spite of the fact that a few changes in ownership brought into the 1918 group men whose mortgages tended to offset the general reduction in indebtedness. (See Table 19.) At the same time the interest rate decreased slightly, from 6.8 per cent in 1913 to 6.6 per cent in 1918. The interest rate averaged highest for the farms getting the smaller loans. About one-third of the colored tenants had mortgage loans in 1913 and only 2 per cent in 1918. Ninety-seven per cent had yearly loans in 1913 and 80 per cent in 1918. The yearly loan interest rate was decreased 1 per cent in 1918 under that of 1913 for the colored tenants.

Another good measure of the increased prosperity of these farmers is shown by a comparison of the amount of money borrowed for carrying on the year's business in 1913 and 1918. It has long been the custom for many farmers in this area to borrow money necessary each year to conduct the business. (See Table 20.) For example, in 1913, 60 per cent of the white owners borrowed all or part of the cash required for farm expenses, while in 1918 only 44 per cent borrowed. The colored tenants showed a similar improvement. In 1913 91 per cent borrowed all their cash and only 3 per cent did not borrow any, while in 1918 only 60 per cent borrowed all, and 22 per cent not any.

TABLE 19.—*Farm loans and interest rates on white owner and colored tenant farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913–1918.*

WHITE OWNERS.

	1913			1918		
	150 acres and under.	Over 150 acres.	All farms.	150 acres and under.	Over 150 acres.	All farms.
Number of farms reporting mortgage loans.	52	48	100	27	38	65
Per cent of total number of farms	33	43	37	16	33	23
Amount of loan per farm reporting	$1,488	$8,795	$4,995	$1,848	$10,503	$6,908
Interest rate (per cent)	7.7	6.6	6.8	7.0	6.5	6.6
Number of farms reporting yearly loans	84	76	160	65	58	123
Per cent of total number of farms	54	68	60	40	50	44
Amount of loan per farm reporting	$309	$1,646	$940	$322	$1,927	$1,078
Interest rate (per cent)	7.6	6.9	7.0	7.8	7.1	7.0

COLORED TENANTS.

	50 acres and under.	Over 50 acres.	All farms.	50 acres and under.	Over 50 acres.	All farms.
Number of farms reporting mortgage loans.	33	28	61	....	4	4
Per cent of total number of farms	34	31	33	....	4	2
Amount of loan per farm reporting	$168	$418	$250	....	$360	$360
Interest rate (per cent)	10.2	10.3	10.2	....	9.6	9.6
Number of farms reporting yearly loans	92	88	180	49	83	132
Per cent of total number of farms	96	98	97	79	80	80
Amount of loan per farm reporting	$104	$205	$153	$117	$211	$176
Interest rate (per cent)	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.1	9.6	9.7

TABLE 20.—*Cash for operating the farm on white owner and colored tenant farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913–1918.*

WHITE OWNERS.

	1913						1918					
	150 acres and under.		Over 150 acres.		All farms.		150 acres and under.		Over 150 acres.		All farms.	
	Average amount per farm.	Per cent of total.	Average amount per farm.	Per cent of total.	Average amount per farm.	Per cent of total.	Average amount per farm.	Per cent of total.	Average amount per farm.	Per cent of total.	Average amount per farm.	Per cent of total.
Cash for operating farm:												
Borrowed	$167	48	$1,117	58	$566	56	$128	31	$955	40	$474	38
Furnished by operator	183	52	819	42	449	44	284	69	1,454	60	773	62
Total	350	100	1,936	100	1,015	100	412	100	2,409	100	1,247	100
	Number of farms.	Per cent of total.	Number of farms.	Per cent of total.	Number of farms.	Per cent of total.	Number of farms.	Per cent of total.	Number of farms.	Per cent of total.	Number of farms.	Per cent of total.
Sources of cash for operating farm:												
All borrowed	55	35	48	43	103	39	22	13	27	23	49	18
All furnished by operator	73	47	35	31	108	40	98	60	59	50	157	56
Part borrowed and part furnished by operator	28	18	29	26	57	21	43	27	31	27	74	26

COLORED TENANTS.

	1913						1918					
	50 acres and under.		Over 50 acres.		All farms.		50 acres and under.		Over 150 acres.		All farms.	
	Average amount per farm.	Per cent of total.	Average amount per farm.	Per cent of total.	Average amount per farm.	Per cent of total.	Average amount per farm.	Per cent of total.	Average amount per farm.	Per cent of total.	Average amount per farm.	Per cent of total.
Cash for operating farm:												
Borrowed	$100	95	$200	90	$148	91	$92	67	$169	58	$140	60
Furnished by operator	5	5	23	10	14	9	46	33	120	42	92	40
Total	105	100	223	100	162	100	138	100	289	100	232	100
	Number of farms .	Per cent of total.	Number of farms.	Per cent of total.	Number of farms.	Per cent of total.	Number of farms.	Per cent of total.	Number of farms.	Per cent of total.	Number of farms.	Per cent of total.
Sources of cash for operating farm												
All borrowed	86	90	76	85	162	87	33	53	38	37	71	43
All furnished by operator	4	4	2	2	6	3	15	24	21	20	36	22
Part borrowed and part furnished by operator	6	6	12	13	18	10	14	23	45	43	59	35

NUMBER OF WORK STOCK AND MONTHS OF MAN LABOR.

The number of work stock on these farms was practically the same for the two periods, but in 1918 a smaller acreage of cotton was worked per mule and an increased acreage of other crops. (See Table 21.) This applies to both owner and tenant farms, although the change was more pronounced on the white-owner farms, owing to the fact that they devoted a larger proportion of the crop area to crops other than cotton, and also because they utilized a large amount of the crop area for second crops and interplanted crops, yet the full significance of the difference in work-stock and man-labor utilization on these groups of farms the yields returned should also be considered. (See Table 4.)

The number of work stock and the amount of labor required for operating a farm are two indications of the size of business. The most labor and the most work stock was used on the white-owner farms and the least on the colored-tenant farms. The wide variations in the amount of labor and work stock used under the different tenures were largely due to the difference in average crop area. Comparing 1913 and 1918, the white owners decreased the months of labor slightly, while the other groups showed an increase. The white tenants and colored owners used about one-half as much labor per farm as the white owners, and the colored tenants about one-third as much.

Table 21.—*Work stock and amount of labor, Sumter County, Ga., 534 farms in 1913 and 550 in 1918.*

	White owners.		White tenants.		Colored owners.		Colored tenants.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
Number of farms	268	280	49	56	31	48	186	166
Acres in crops	179	181	85	102	107	111	59	72
Acres in cotton	102	69	54	45	67	53	39	38
Acres second crop	12	18	9	6	5	7	1	4
Acres interplanted	9	54	....	23	9	25	2	10
Number work stock per farm	6.6	6.5	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.0	2.1	2.6
Acres of cotton per mule	15	11	19	14	17	13	19	15
Acres of other crops per mule [1]	13	20	14	20	12	16	10	15
Total months' labor per farm	95	91	40	44	53	55	31	36
Total labor represented by:								
Wage labor (per cent)	35	30	28	20	18	18	10	11
Share cropper labor (per cent)	49	54	33	41	33	29	10	13
Total hired labor (per cent)	84	84	61	61	51	47	20	24
Acres of cotton per man	13	9	16	12	15	12	15	13
Acres of other crops per man [2]	11	17	12	17	10	14	8	13
Unpaid family labor (per cent)	3	3	9	12	26	31	42	43
Farmer's labor (per cent)	13	13	30	27	23	22	38	34
Total unpaid labor (per cent)	16	16	39	39	49	53	80	76
Cost of hired labor per month:								
Wage labor	$18	$25	$17	$25	$17	$26	$18	$24
Share cropper labor	20	40	19	43	13	30	16	32
Value of unpaid labor per month:								
Unpaid family labor	$16	$24	$15	$20	$14	$21	$13	$20
Farmer's labor	40	54	24	39	22	31	16	31

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[1] Includes acreage used for second crops but not the acreage of interplanted crops with the main crop.
[2] Total months of labor divided by 12.

Practically the same amount of labor was used per crop acre under each tenure but the white farmers, and especially the white owners, got higher yields than did the colored farmers.

The white farmers hired 84 per cent of their labor each year; the white tenants, 61 per cent; colored owners about 50 per cent, and the colored renters only 20 per cent.

The cost of hired labor, family labor, and the farmer's own labor increased in about the same proportions, being about 40 to 50 per cent higher in 1918 than in 1913. Cropper labor in 1918, owing to the increased price of cotton, was double the cost in 1913.

The share-croppers working under the supervision of white operators received higher returns than those working under the supervision of colored operators, owing mainly to the difference in yields.

CHOICE OF ENTERPRISES.

When conditions affecting the agriculture of a region remain stable for a long period, local agricultural practice in the long run tends to become approximately what it should be to insure the best results, though the practice which gives the best immediate returns sometimes unfavorably affects soil fertility. When conditions change so that change in farm organization is warranted, farmers ultimately adapt their farm business to the new conditions.

In a study of the analysis of the farming business in Sumter County for the two periods 1913 and 1918 we have seen that farmers have been confronted with conditions that have made necessary some change in farm organization and farm practice, though not in type of farming, since cotton is still the leading enterprise of the area, and from all indications undoubtedly will continue to be. While the other enterprises which the farmers were stressing more in 1918 than 1913 may be distinctly profitable when occupying a minor position in the business, there is likelihood of their becoming distinctly unprofitable if made major enterprises on many farms. In this connection it is of interest to consider data regarding production per farm, prices, and diversity.

PRODUCTION PER FARM.

While it is important that a farm business be so organized as to contribute directly to the farmer's living, a farm can not be considered profitable until it is yielding enough products for sale to maintain itself adequately as a business organization. By this is meant that farm receipts must be sufficient not only to cover the yearly cash outlay, but to pay for the labor and supervision of the farmer and members of his family, as well as interest on capital.

Table 22 shows wide differences existing among the different classes of farmers in Sumter County in production per farm, owing to differences in method of operation, size of business conducted, and yields. In 1913 the farms operated by white owners averaged 57 bales of cotton, as compared with 26 bales for the farms operated by colored owners, 25 bales for the farms operated by white tenants, and 16 bales for those operated by colored tenants. Of the 25 bales produced on the white-tenant farms, the tenant received 18 bales and the landlord 7; and of the 16 bales produced on the colored-tenant farms the tenant received 12 and the landlord 4.

TABLE 22.—*Amount of products sold per farm on white and colored owner and tenants farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913 and 1918.*

	White owner farms.	White-tenant farms.		Colored owner farms.	Colored-tenant farms.	
		Tenant.	Landlord.		Tenant.	Landlord.
1913.						
Amount sold:						
Cotton ... bales..	57	18	7	26	12	4
Cotton seed ... tons..	20	10	(1)	8	6	(1)
Corn ... bushels..	142	38	1	40	6	(1)
Oats ... do....	54	15	(1)	....	....	....
Wheat ... do....	(1)	(1)	....	....	....	....
Rye ... do....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Cowpea seed ... do....	2	....	....	2	1	....
Hay ... tons..	1	1	....	(1)	(1)	....
Peanuts ... do....	(1)	(1)	....	(1)	(1)	....
Sirup ... gallons..	46	15	....	10	5	....
Sweet potatoes ... bushels..	12	6	....	3	3	....
Cattle ... number..	1	1	....	1	(1)	....
Hogs ... do....	4	2	....	(1)	....	....
Cured pork ... pounds..	163	25	....	....	....	....
1918.						
Amount sold:						
Cotton ... bales..	36	14	5	20	9	5
Cotton seed ... tons..	14	8	(1)	8	6	(1)
Corn ... bushels..	287	22	5	42	17	3
Oats ... do....	28	4	....	(1)	(1)	....
Wheat ... do....	28	6	....	1	(1)	....
Rye ... do....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Cowpea seed ... do....	5	3	....	10	2	(1)
Hay ... tons..	2	1	....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Peanuts ... do....	3	1	....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sirup ... gallons..	63	13	(1)	13	5	....
Sweet potatoes ... bushels..	21	9	(1)	4	4	....
Cattle ... number..	2	2	....	1	(1)	....
Hogs ... do....	9	4	....	2	1	....
Cured pork ... pounds..	850	230	....	117	52	6

[1] Less than one-half a unit.

This table emphasizes the changes in the farm organization for the two years. Cotton and oats were the crops with a decrease in acreage in 1918 over 1913. In 1918 there was increased production of corn, wheat, cowpea seed, peanuts, sweet potatoes, cattle, and hogs, especially on the farms operated by white owners. It would seem that the change in production that has taken place, by virtue of which the farms have become more self-sustaining, not only as to food and feed production, but as to soil fertility maintenance as well, is an important improvement in the business management of these farms.

SELLING PRICES.

The prices received for farm products have an important bearing upon the farm earnings. (See Table 23.) The prices received by the different classes of farmers are fairly constant, but the prices of different commodities show wide variation. Cotton and cotton seed were over 100 per cent higher in 1918 than in 1913, while prices of corn, oats, cowpeas, and hogs increased considerably less.

TABLE 23.—*Average prices received for products sold, Sumter County, Ga., 534 farms in 1913 and 550 in 1918.*

	White owner farms.	White-tenant farms.		Colored owner farms.	Colored-tenant farms.	
		Tenant.	Landlord.		Tenant.	Landlord.
1913.						
Selling price:						
Cotton......per pound..	$0.123	$0.123	$0.123	$0.119	$0.120	$0.120
Cotton seed......per ton..	26.25	23.93	....	23.09	21.37	....
Corn......per bushel..	.94	.96	....	.98	.95	....
Oats......do....	.70	.78	....	....	....	....
Wheat......do....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rye......do....	2.64	....	....	....	....	....
Cowpea seed......do....	2.23	....	....	1.56	1.81	....
Hay......per ton..	19.70	19.00	....	....	....	....
Peanuts......do....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sirup......per gallon..	.52	.51	....	.53	.54	....
Sweet potatoes......per bushel..	.92	1.12	....	.99	.95	....
1918.						
Selling price:						
Cotton......per pound..	.293	.288	.290	.285	.288	.291
Cotton seed......per ton..	69.07	67.98	....	65.87	66.35	....
Corn......per bushel..	1.44	1.38	....	1.43	1.33	....
Oats......do....	1.11	1.31	....	....	....	....
Wheat......do....	2.27	2.58	....	2.28	....	....
Rye......do....	2.28	....	....	....	....	....
Cowpea seed......do....	2.11	2.54	....	2.25	2.19	....
Hay......per ton..	25.87	27.06	....	....	....	....
Peanuts......do....	99.48	102.99	....	....	....	....
Sirup......per gallon..	1.11	1.11	....	1.11	1.15	....
Sweet potatoes......per bushel..	1.02	1.16	....	1.34	1.01	....

TABLE 24.—*Average farm prices in Georgia, 1911–1920.*[1]

[Data from Bureau of Crop Estimates.]

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Cotton......pound..	$0.102	$0.118	$0.128	$0.078	$0.115	$0.192	$0.290	$0.290	$0.374	$0.169
Cotton seed....ton..	18.18	22.11	25.16	21.45	37.68	57.09	69.38	67.88	73.71	26.50
Corn......bushel..	.93	.92	.95	.93	.90	1.32	1.80	1.77	1.94	1.33
Oats......do....	.71	.65	.66	.70	.67	.86	1.12	1.10	1.21	1.08
Wheat......do....	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.33	1.28	2.02	2.66	2.51	2.66	2.52
Rye......do....	1.41	1.37	1.18	1.15	1.18	1.47	2.16	2.06	2.27	2.21
Cowpeas......do....	....	....	....	....	....	2.02	2.34	2.50	3.78	2.27
Hay......ton..	19.13	18.28	17.23	17.25	16.01	17.60	20.92	25.79	29.72	23.83
Peanuts....pound..	.056	.055	.056	.054	.052	.062	.078	.070	.105	.054
Sweet potatoes......bushel..	.95	.80	.86	.84	.74	1.05	1.26	1.40	1.47	1.10
Hogs......hundredweight..	6.52	6.94	7.75	7.41	7.16	9.42	14.67	15.02	13.36	10.42
Beef cattle......hundredweight..	3.62	3.83	4.38	4.41	4.31	5.57	7.22	7.59	7.10	5.28

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[1] The price for each year is the average monthly price from September of one year to August of the following year.

The data in Table 24 and figure 7, giving the average farm prices in Georgia of some of the more important farm products for the period 1911 to 1920, show that prices in 1913 were typical of normal conditions for the period 1911 to 1915, while prices in 1918 were typical of the period 1916 to 1920. In 1919 prices were highest, and all prices show a decided decline for 1920. The year 1914 brought disastrous prices for cotton, although, considering the increase in cost of production, it is probable that 1920 was about as bad. Cotton shows the widest range in price, from 7.8 cents per pound in 1914 to 37.4 cents in 1919. The price of cattle was very low over the entire period, averaging only $4.13 hundredweight for the period 1911 to 1915, and $6.55 per hundredweight for the period 1915 to 1920.

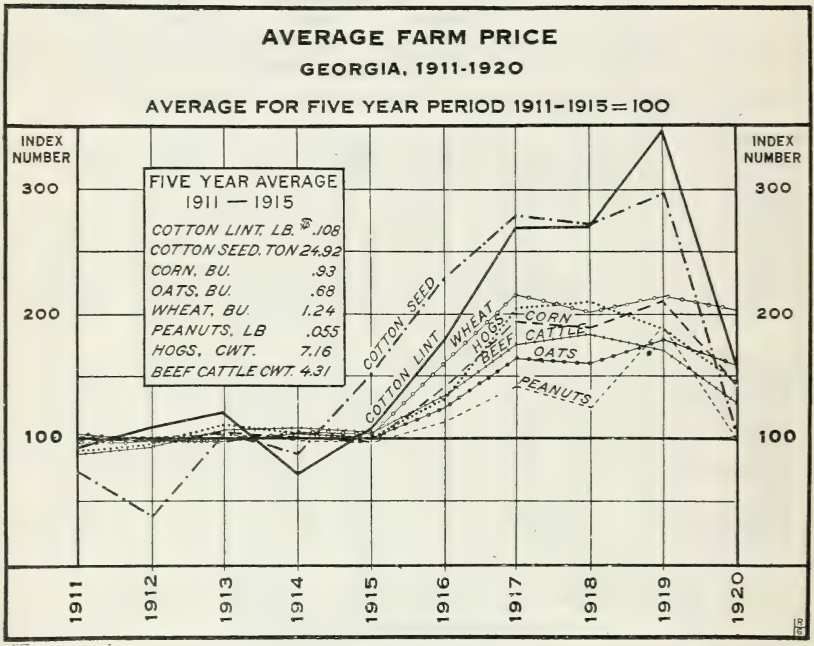

FIG. 7.—The farm prices of cotton and cotton seed varied somewhat during the period 1911 to 1915, while those of the other products were rather uniform. The prices of most products were highest in 1919, with decided declines in 1920. Cotton and cotton seed reached relatively higher prices than the other products.

DIVERSITY.

Cotton is the major enterprise in Sumter County, but there was more or less diversity of crops even in 1913, though, as already pointed out, there was greater tendency to crop diversification in 1918 than in 1913.

Perhaps the first consideration in a discussion of diversity in the organization of these cotton farms should be the growing of products for family use, for supplying feed for the work stock, and rations for the large amount of labor necessary in the operation of such farms. More or less of such products were grown on all the farms under study, but on many of them not enough were grown to meet all the requirements in the operation of the farm. White farmers produced more for family use, feed, and rations, than colored farmers, and all farms produced more in 1918 than in 1913.

In 1913, 32 per cent of the white farmers grew enough crops to supply practically all feed and rations required for operating their farms, while 30 per cent expended more than 5 per cent of farm expenses for these items. In 1918, 65 per cent of the white farmers grew practically all their feed and rations, and only 13 per cent had to buy these items in amounts greater than 5 per cent of their farm expenses.

Diversity may also be considered from the standpoint of percentage of crop area devoted to cotton. (See Table 25.)

TABLE 25.—*Comparison of farms with low and high percentages of crop area in cotton, white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913 and 1918.*

	1913			1918		
	Per cent of crop area in cotton.			Per cent of crop area in cotton.		
	50 and under.	51 to 60.	Over 60.	30 and under.	31 to 40.	Over 40.
Number of farms	75	69	54	67	71	69
Acres per farm	243	229	405	277	286	277
Crop acres per farm	112	143	249	137	158	167
Per cent of crop area:						
In cotton	41	56	67	23	34	48
Used for legumes	17	17	12	58	49	36
Used for second crops	8	9	6	12	11	9
Used for interplanted crops	7	7	6	34	33	23
Yield of cotton per acre—pounds of lint	295	260	288	255	264	257
Per cent of receipts from:						
Cotton	71	84	90	60	76	82
Corn	5	4	2	6	6	4
Peanuts	....	....	....	8	4	1
Hogs	6	1	1	14	6	5
Per cent of farms with enterprises other than cotton each returning 10 per cent or more of farm receipts	37	12	1	79	48	23
Average number of enterprises other than cotton returning 10 per cent or more of the farm receipts	.5	.1	.1	1.1	.6	.2
Capital per farm	$9,916	$11,813	$20,953	$16,559	$20,260	$21,631
Value of real estate per acre	$33	$42	$42	$47	$57	$63
Farm income	$914	$1,134	$2,704	$1,824	$2,683	$3,726
Labor income	$220	$307	$1,237	$665	$1,265	$2,212
Operator's labor	$443	$383	$550	$555	$625	$598
Per cent return on capital	4.8	6.4	10.3	7.7	10.2	14.5
Family living from the farm	....	....	....	$723	$725	$672

Farms similar in crop area and yield of lint cotton with low and high percentages of the crop area in cotton.[1]	1913		1918	
	Select farms with—		Select farms with—	
	Low per cent of crop area in cotton.	High per cent of crop area in cotton.	Low per cent of crop area in cotton.	High per cent of crop area in cotton.
Number of farms	30	30	30	30
Crop acres per farm	144	155	170	163
Yield of cotton—pounds of lint	257	254	244	259
Per cent of crop area in cotton	41	65	27	47
Labor income	$186	$619	$722	$2,125
Per cent return on capital	4.7	9.2	7.3	14.4

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[1] To eliminate effects of size and yield in comparing farms with low and high percentages of crop area in cotton, 30 pairs of farms were selected each year. One farm in each pair had a low percentage of crop area in cotton, the other a high percentage. Each had practically the same crop acreage and the same yield of cotton per acre.

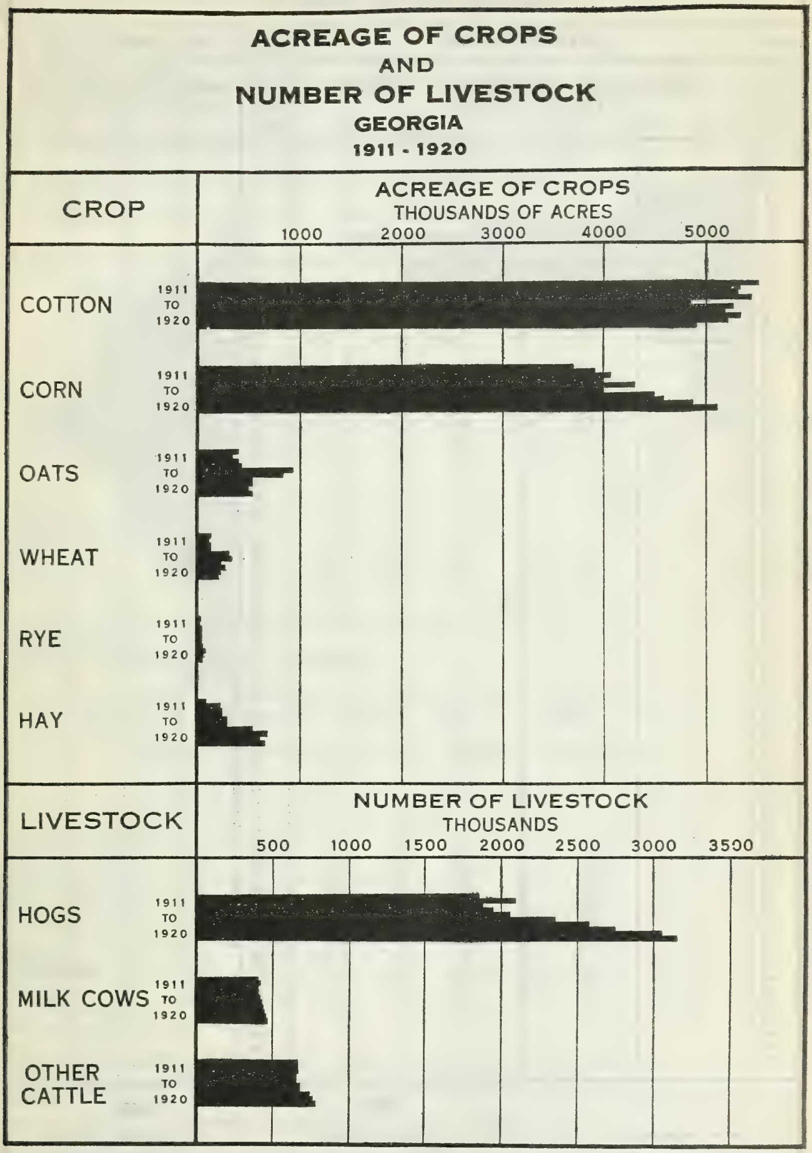
In all comparisons of farms with low and high percentages of the crop area in cotton higher earnings are indicated in favor of the farms with the higher percentages in cotton. This would seem to indicate that while other enterprises are undoubtedly profitable when occupying a minor place in the organization of these farms, in all probability they would not be as profitable as cotton if made the major sources of income. Generally speaking, the data for both 1913 and 1918 indicate that the larger proportion of crop area that can be devoted to cotton, after growing most of the feed, rations, and products for family use, the greater the farm earnings.

Diversity is sometimes indicated by the percentage of receipts derived from the various enterprises. When the farms are grouped in this respect, the indications are the same as when they are classified according to percentage of crop area in cotton. Fewer of the farms with low percentage of receipts from cotton had relatively high earnings than of the farms with high percentage of receipts from cotton. However, there seems to be a place in the agriculture of Sumter County for a few fairly highly diversified farms. Some such farms were included in this study each year, and some of these were as successful as the better cotton farms.

The character of the diversity may be indicated by the enterprises other than cotton, which returned 10 per cent or more of the farm receipts. Of the enterprises so reporting in 1913 hogs (on 8 per cent of the farms) and corn (on 5 per cent) were the leading enterprises. These were followed by oats, poultry, and outside labor, each returning over 10 per cent on 2 per cent of the farms; hay, cattle, woodlot products, and machine work on 1.5 per cent, and sweet potatoes and cane sirup each on one farm.

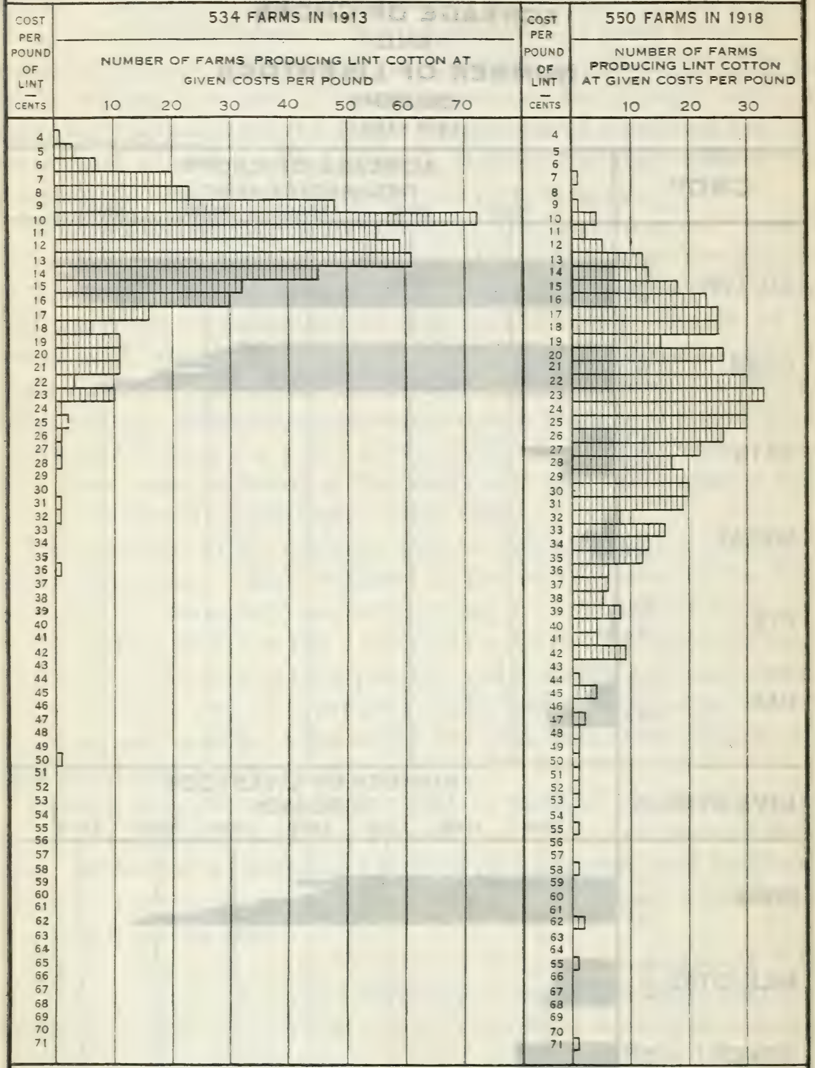
In 1918 hogs returned 10 per cent or more of the farm receipts on 33 per cent of the farms; peanuts on 17 per cent, corn on 8 per cent; outside labor, cattle, and tobacco on 2 per cent; and hay, sweet potatoes, cane sirup, truck, wheat, woodland products, and machine work each on one farm.

It is of interest in connection with a study of the changes in Sumter County toward a greater diversity of income to study also some of the changes in crop acreage and amount of live stock in the whole of Georgia for the past ten years. (See Table 26 and Plate III.) Over this 10-year period the lowest acreages in cotton were for the years 1915 and 1920. For the other eight years the cotton area shows only a slight variation from year to year. The acreage of corn shows a marked increase over the 10-year period. Oats increased to 1915, and since that time the acreage has been considerably reduced. The hay acreage has been greatly increased. Peanuts occupy about the same area as wheat, and sweet potatoes show a marked increase in acreage.



For the 10-year period 1911 to 1920 the acreage of cotton in Georgia was largest in 1911 and lowest in 1915. The tendency for the latter part of the decade was toward a reduction in cotton acreage. The acreage in corn was increased decidedly during the latter part of the 10-year period; those in oats and wheat were increased until about the middle of the period and then decreased for the latter part. Hay increased in acreage from 1911 to 1920. Hogs increased more than one-half in numbers from 1911 to 1920, while milk cows and other cattle increased but slightly.

VARIATION IN COST OF PRODUCING LINT COTTON
ON
DIFFERENT FARMS
SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA.



	1913		1918	
TOTAL ACREAGE	39,192.5	ACRES	30,796.5	ACRES
TOTAL PRODUCTION	20,242.0	BALES	14,398.0	BALES
AVERAGE COST PER POUND	11.8	CENTS	23.2	CENTS
AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER POUND	12.2	CENTS	29.2	CENTS

This chart illustrates the wide variation in cost of producing cotton for the different farms. In 1913 19 per cent of the farms produced at less than 10 cents per pound, 66 per cent at from 10 to 15 cents, and 15 per cent at over 15 cents. In 1918 26 per cent of the farms produced at less than 20 cents per pound, 55 per cent at from 20 to 32 cents, and 19 per cent at over 32 cents. The size of business and yield of cotton per acre largely affected such ranges in cost.

Of live stock, hogs showed by far the greatest increase, there being 1,873,000 head in the State in 1911 and 3,166,000 in 1920. Cows increased from 402,000 to 461,000, and other cattle from 667,000 to 771,000.

Table 27 shows the relation between the prices of various products in the State over the 10-year period. Prices for cotton in 1919 stood 346 per cent of the average price for 1911 to 1915, while corn stood 209 per cent, peanuts 191 per cent, and hogs 187 per cent. The prices for 1920 show large declines from those of 1919. The price of peanuts in 1920 was 2 per cent below the prewar level.

TABLE 26.—*Acreage of crops and number of live stock in Georgia, 1911–1920.*

[Expressed in thousands (000 omitted). Data from Bureau of Crop Estimates.]

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Crops:[1]										
Cotton	5,504	5,335	5,318	5,433	4,825	5,277	5,195	5,341	5,220	4,900
Corn	3,692	3,910	4,066	4,000	4,330	4,000	4,500	4,590	4,820	5,100
Oats	404	364	420	450	905	860	550	550	500	550
Wheat	145	132	140	140	325	334	244	280	240	211
Rye	12	11	13	13	13	13	15	30	33	29
Hay	87	234	250	250	300	300	535	696	600	660
Peanuts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	314	202	224
Sweet potatoes	....	....	83	79	95	94	125	130	142	148
Live stock:[2]										
Hogs	1,873	2,098	1,888	1,945	2,042	2,348	2,585	2,766	3,043	3,166
Milk cows	402	406	402	402	406	414	418	435	452	461
Other cattle	667	667	667	660	660	686	686	727	763	771

[1] Does not include all crops grown in the State; only shows the more important ones adaptable to Sumter County conditions.
[2] Represents number on hand Jan. 1 of each year.

TABLE 27.—*Percentage variations in farm prices in Georgia, 1911 to 1920, as compared with the five-year average, 1911–1915, taken as 100 per cent.*

[Data from Bureau of Crop Estimates. Computed from Table 24.]

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Cotton, lint	94	109	119	72	106	178	269	269	346	156
Cotton seed	73	89	101	86	151	229	278	272	296	106
Corn	100	99	102	100	97	142	194	190	209	143
Oats	104	96	97	103	99	126	165	162	178	159
Wheat	97	98	97	107	103	163	215	202	215	203
Rye	112	109	94	91	94	117	171	163	180	175
Hay	109	104	98	98	91	100	119	147	169	136
Peanuts	102	100	102	98	95	113	142	127	191	98
Sweet potatoes	113	95	102	100	88	125	150	167	175	131
Hogs	91	97	108	103	100	132	205	210	187	146
Beef cattle	88	93	106	107	104	135	175	184	172	128

The fact that only a small percentage of all the farms under study were practicing a very high degree of diversity suggests that the farmer should proceed cautiously when contemplating any very radical changes from the cotton type. Such changes should be made slowly, since they entail general economic readjustments that are essential to the success of the business. It is becoming well recognized in this area, however, that a certain degree of diversification reduces the risk of total failure, and is also an advantage in the control of the boll weevil.

When properly organized, a greater diversity of enterprises gives opportunity to use land, labor, mules, and machinery more effectively throughout the year, and the income is usually more evenly distributed than that from cotton alone, thus making it easier for the farmer to operate on a cash basis during the spring and summer months when money is needed for paying the farm expenses. Failures in individual crops are often due to conditions over which the farmer has no control, such as weather, markets, or pests. If a farmer is raising several important crops it is not likely that all will fail in any one year.

An increase in diversity also aids in the establishment of a crop rotation. A well-planned rotation, designed to improve the soil and increase yields per acre, should be the aim of all these farmers, since rotation not only increases the supply of farm feeds, but, more important still, tends to increase the production of the main money crop. For, after all, cotton is the staple crop of the region, and the general scheme of farming must be shaped with the importance of the cotton crop in view.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE SUCCESSFUL OPERATION OF THESE FARMS.

SIZE OF BUSINESS AND YIELD OF COTTON PER ACRE.

FARM EARNINGS.

To study factors that aided in increasing farm earnings, an analysis was made of the farms operated by white owners with 100 acres or under of tilled land, arranged in three groups with reference to the yield of lint cotton. (See Table 28.) Almost without exception, both in 1913 and 1918, the farm income, labor income, per cent on capital, and value of family living from the farm, increased for the various groups as the size of business increased and as the yield of cotton per acre increased. (No data were obtained on the value of family living from the farm in 1913.) The high earnings of the farms with high yields would seem to point out the shortest road to greater profits. Doubtless 25 per cent or more of these farmers could materially increase their earnings by following economical practices making for higher yields per acre.

Table 29 shows that the relation of size of farm and yield of cotton per acre to farm income, labor income, and per cent return on capital follows the same trend for the colored-tenant farms as for the white-owner farms.

A comparison of Tables 28 and 29 shows that the percentage returns on capital are larger in many instances for the tenant farms than for the owner farms. Considering the wide difference in capital involved, no conclusions can logically be drawn from these figures alone regarding the relative degree of success of these two classes of farmers. Indeed, not only the capital involved, but production per farm, yields per acre, and various other factors must be considered in connection with such comparisons.

TABLE 28.—*Relation of size of farm and yield of cotton per acre to farm income, labor income, and per cent return on capital on white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913–1918.*

	1913			1918			
	Farm income.	Labor income.	Per cent return on capital.	Farm income.	Labor income.	Per cent return on capital.	Family living from the farm.
100 tilled acres and under	$462	$116	4.1	$1,064	$549	9.1	$558
225 pounds and less cotton per acre	262	7	1.4	726	321	6.5	518
225 to 300 pounds cotton per acre	389	22	2.7	1,304	699	10.2	603
Over 300 pounds cotton per acre	668	284	6.7	1,861	1,101	12.5	630
101 to 250 tilled acres	1,369	508	7.5	2,841	1,389	10.6	787
225 pounds and less cotton per acre	814	34	3.6	1,649	420	6.8	705
225 to 300 pounds cotton per acre	1,109	277	6.0	3,083	1,569	10.6	798
Over 300 pounds cotton per acre	2,016	1,074	11.1	4,037	2,378	13.8	875
Over 250 tilled acres	3,987	970	7.2	9,661	4,666	12.0	917
225 pounds and less cotton per acre	1,662	−491	3.7	7,224	2,417	9.1	849
225 to 300 pounds cotton per acre	3,601	766	6.9	10,264	5,153	12.6	881
Over 300 pounds cotton per acre	6,585	2,577	9.3	12,636	7,537	15.5	1,096
All farms	1,665	474	7.0	3,711	1,813	11.3	716
225 pounds and less cotton per acre	918	−161	3.5	2,224	751	8.2	632
225 to 300 pounds cotton per acre	1,248	261	6.0	4,757	2,410	12.0	758
Over 300 pounds cotton per acre	2,632	1,145	9.5	5,318	3,156	14.6	847

TABLE 29.—*Relation of size of farm and yield of cotton per acre to farm income, labor income, and per cent return on capital on colored tenant farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913–1918.*

	1913			1918			
	Farm income.	Labor income.	Per cent return on capital.	Farm income.	Labor income.	Per cent return on capital.	Family living from the farm.
50 tilled acres and less	$346	$205	8.2	$806	$603	17.3	$308
150 pounds and less of cotton per acre	215	40	1.3	549	365	9.8	286
151 to 225 pounds of cotton per acre	313	200	8.4	855	651	19.4	298
Over 225 pounds of cotton per acre	520	364	15.0	1,102	872	23.1	358
Over 50 tilled acres	782	470	12.7	1,986	1,431	19.9	509
150 pounds and less cotton per acre	325	77	4.8	1,138	668	12.5	428
151 to 225 pounds of cotton per acre	723	374	9.7	2,175	1,600	21.2	542
Over 225 pounds of cotton per acre	1,014	722	19.3	2,398	1,806	22.9	523
All farms	556	332	11.2	1,545	1,122	19.5	434
150 pounds and less of cotton per acre	253	53	2.8	862	526	11.8	362
151 to 225 pounds of cotton per acre	511	284	9.4	1,741	1,288	21.0	462
Over 225 pounds of cotton per acre	803	568	18.1	1,946	1,480	22.9	465

From these tables it may readily be seen that both size of business as measured by acres of tilled land and yield of lint cotton per acre are very important factors influencing the farm earnings in Sumter County. Obviously there is opportunity for greater earnings on large farms than on small farms, although along with opportunity for higher earnings on the large farm goes the greater risk, so that the large farm poorly organized and managed stands to incur the heavier loss when disaster comes. Within each size-group there was a group of farms returning double the yields of another group, and with much higher earnings. Thus opportunity for higher earnings through better yields per acre is quite apparent.

TABLE 30.—*Summary of the farm business, by size of farm and yield of cotton per acre, white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913.*

Tilled area groups	100 acres and under.			101 to 250 acres.			Over 250 acres.		
Yield, pounds, lint cotton	225 or less.	226 to 300.	Over 300.	225 or less.	226 to 300.	Over 300.	225 or less.	226 to 300.	Over 300.
Number of farms	24	39	37	20	47	36	24	17	24
Acres per farm	136	125	102	280	271	228	849	1,109	1,432
Per cent of farm area in—									
Pasture land	7	15	8	7	11	8	3	4	3
Tilled land	41	51	61	55	58	69	55	53	51
Tilled land rented out	2	4	2	4	8	6	15	15	14
Crop area per farm	53	58	61	143	135	144	342	420	518
Per cent of crop area in—									
Cotton	50	47	50	57	53	56	58	57	62
Corn	36	37	32	28	31	30	27	27	24
Small grains	6	7	10	9	9	9	10	10	10
Other crops	8	9	8	6	7	5	5	6	4
Used for second and interplanted crops	9	12	14	12	15	13	10	13	11
Cotton per acre, pounds lint	188	258	371	188	266	372	178	260	337
Corn per acre.......bushels	10	12	14	11	13	19	12	14	20
Fertilizer, crop acre, pounds	277	302	422	287	323	391	326	408	499
Months of labor per farm	30	32	38	76	71	85	164	208	279
Number work stock per farm	2.1	2.4	2.6	5.1	4.9	5.8	11.1	14.2	19.7
Capital per farm	**$3,641**	**$5,251**	**$5,480**	**$11,134**	**$11,885**	**$13,457**	**$30,758**	**$40,501**	**$57,253**
Per cent of capital in—									
Real estate	*82*	*82*	*79*	*83*	*83*	*81*	*87*	*83*	*83*
Land	62	64	60	69	66	61	74	71	68
Dwelling	13	11	10	6	9	10	4	3	4
Other buildings	7	7	9	8	8	10	9	9	11
Working capital	*18*	*18*	*21*	*17*	*17*	*19*	*13*	*17*	*17*
Work stock	6	6	7	6	6	8	6	7	7
Other live stock	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	(1)
Machinery	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
Other	7	7	9	7	7	7	4	7	8
Value real estate per acre	$22	$34	$43	$33	$36	$48	$31	$30	$33
Receipts per farm	**$909**	**$1,164**	**$1,802**	**$2,732**	**$3,254**	**$5,056**	**$6,327**	**$10,681**	**$17,822**
Per cent of receipts from—									
Cotton and cotton seed	77	82	88	76	83	85	78	85	85
Corn	3	2	2	2	4	3	4	3	3
Other crops	5	6	4	7	4	5	5	3	3
Cattle and dairy products	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	(1)	(1)
Hogs	1	2	3	7	2	3	2	1	1
Poultry and eggs	2	2	1	2	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other	9	4	1	3	5	3	10	8	8
Farm expenses	**$647**	**$775**	**$1,134**	**$1,918**	**$2,145**	**$3,040**	**$4,665**	**$7,080**	**$11,237**
Per cent expense for—									
Hired labor	37	32	46	43	50	53	47	52	52
Family labor	7	10	2	5	2	2	(1)	(1)	....
Repair and depreciation:									
Machinery	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	6
Dwelling	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Other buildings	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4
Repair fence, drain, etc	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	(1)
Feed bought	5	3	2	5	3	2	4	2	2
Seed bought	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fertilizer	26	26	26	25	22	23	26	25	24
Machine work hired	4	7	5	5	5	5	5	3	4
Taxes and insurance	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3
Other	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
Per cent of receipts required for farm expenses	71	67	63	70	66	60	74	66	63
Farm income	**$262**	**$389**	**$668**	**$814**	**$1,109**	**$2,016**	**$1,662**	**$3,601**	**$6,585**
Interest on capital at 7%	255	367	384	780	832	942	2,153	2,835	4,008
Labor income	**7**	**22**	**284**	**34**	**277**	**1,074**	**−491**	**766**	**2,577**
Operator's labor	213	246	294	418	391	524	530	808	1,241
Per cent on capital	**1.4**	**2.7**	**6.7**	**3.6**	**6.0**	**11.1**	**3.7**	**6.9**	**9.3**
Unpaid family labor	$46	$74	$27	$95	$37	$63	$19	$9	....
Family income	308	463	695	909	1,146	2,079	1,681	3,610	6,585
Interest on indebtedness	22	19	41	93	59	113	355	274	381

[1] Less than 1 per cent.

TABLE 31.—*Summary of the farm business, by size of farm and yield of cotton per acre, white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1918.*

Tilled area groups	100 acres and under.			101 to 250 acres.			Over 250 acres.		
Yield, pounds lint cotton	225 or less.	226 to 300.	Over 300.	225 or less.	226 to 300.	Over 300.	225 or less.	226 to 300.	Over 300.
Number of farms	70	29	21	35	29	29	25	27	15
Acres per farm	107	118	123	308	267	269	1,446	1,064	1,085
Per cent of farm area in—									
Pasture land	14	14	8	11	14	13	11	8	7
Tilled land	54	58	56	53	63	60	41	56	55
Tilled land rented out	3	2	2	7	5	8	12	9	17
Crop area per farm	55	66	66	143	156	141	422	491	410
Per cent of crop area in—									
Cotton	35	35	31	34	40	37	31	45	35
Corn	43	43	41	43	36	38	33	33	39
Small grains	8	9	14	12	13	14	12	12	14
Other crops	14	13	14	11	11	11	24	10	12
Used for second and interplanted crops	40	40	48	39	35	47	44	33	52
Cotton per acre. pounds lint	172	256	360	185	265	357	188	261	355
Corn per acre .... bushel	12	14	15	11	14	20	14	15	17
Fertilizer, crop acre. pounds	147	200	175	165	219	251	227	302	319
Months of labor ... per farm	27	35	37	64	80	82	165	257	248
Number work stock per farm	2.2	2.7	2.8	5.3	5.4	5.7	14.0	17.3	14.0
Capital per farm	**$5,780**	**$8,650**	**$10,858**	**$17,553**	**$21,626**	**$23,698**	**$68,664**	**$73,017**	**$72,849**
Per cent of capital in—									
Real estate	*79*	*79*	*82*	*83*	*83*	*81*	*87*	*85*	*85*
Land	59	59	64	64	64	61	74	73	73
Dwelling	12	12	9	9	8	10	3	3	4
Other buildings	8	8	9	10	11	10	10	9	8
Working capital	*21*	*21*	*18*	*17*	*17*	*19*	*13*	*15*	*15*
Work stock	6	6	5	5	5	6	4	5	4
Other live stock	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	1
Machinery	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Other	9	10	8	7	8	8	5	7	8
Value real estate ... per acre	$43	$58	$72	$47	$68	$71	$41	$58	$57
Receipts per farm	**$1,601**	**$2,755**	**$3,504**	**$4,451**	**$7,409**	**$8,703**	**$16,082**	**$24,866**	**$26,395**
Per cent of receipts from—									
Cotton and cotton seed	71	73	74	69	75	75	57	82	75
Corn	3	4	5	5	4	4	7	4	7
Peanuts	5	5	4	3	5	2	10	1	2
Other crops	6	4	3	5	5	4	7	4	4
Cattle and dairy products	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	(1)
Hogs	8	8	9	9	7	10	6	3	3
Poultry and eggs	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other	3	3	2	6	2	3	11	5	9
Farm expenses	**$875**	**$1,451**	**$1,643**	**$2,802**	**$4,326**	**$4,666**	**$8,858**	**$14,602**	**$13,759**
Per cent expenses for—									
Hired labor	39	48	53	54	59	60	52	59	59
Family labor	10	5	2	3	2	1	1	(1)	(1)
Repair and depreciation:									
Machinery	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	5
Dwelling	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Other buildings	5	5	5	5	4	4	6	4	4
Repair fence, drain, etc.	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	(1)
Feed bought	3	(1)	1	1	1	(1)	1	(1)	(1)
Seed bought	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Fertilizer	19	18	14	18	16	16	20	21	20
Machine work hired	5	5	6	4	5	5	3	3	3
Taxes and insurance	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Other	3	5	5	4	3	4	4	3	4
Per cent of receipts required for farm expenses	55	53	47	63	58	54	55	59	52
Farm income	**$726**	**$1,304**	**$1,861**	**$1,649**	**$3,083**	**$4,037**	**$7,224**	**$10,264**	**$12,636**
Interest on capital, at 7 per cent	405	605	760	1,229	1,514	1,659	4,807	5,111	5,099
Labor income	**321**	**699**	**1,101**	**420**	**1,569**	**2,378**	**2,417**	**5,153**	**7,537**
Operator's labor	350	420	498	451	790	758	972	1,037	1,355
Per cent on capital	**6.5**	**10.2**	**12.5**	**6.8**	**10.6**	**13.8**	**9.1**	**12.6**	**15.5**
Unpaid family labor	$85	$65	$29	$92	$62	$36	$113	$39	$29
Family income	811	1,369	1,890	1,741	3,145	4,073	7,337	10,303	12,665
Interest on indebtedness	9	22	17	38	44	64	478	276	277
Family living from the farm	518	603	630	705	798	875	849	881	1,096

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[1] Less than 1 per cent.

Tables 30 and 31 are designed to permit comparisons as to organization and management of groups of small, medium, and large-sized farms, getting poor, medium, and good yields, and to show the changes in farm organization that took place in the various groups between 1913 and 1918. While it is not expedient in this discussion to analyze these tables fully, they affect certain indications as to the factors of success or failure in this area, which have an important bearing in this connection and which will be discussed briefly.

These tables show how wide is the range of possibilities for many of these farmers of increasing their earnings by following better business methods in the management of their farms. For 1913, of the farms with 100 acres or less of crops, 24 got 225 pounds or less of cotton per acre, while 37 got over 300 pounds to the acre. These 37 farms with the higher yield of cotton also had higher yields of other crops, they devoted more attention to the production of second and interplanted crops, had more and better utilized labor, better work stock, more working capital, used more fertilizer and better seed, and as a result had an average farm income of $668 and a labor income of $284, while the group with the poor yields and practicing the less efficient methods had an average farm income of only $262 and a labor income of only $7. The same comparisons may be drawn for the two groups of larger-sized farms, and the difference in results is even greater than for the group just cited, because the size of business gives a wider opportunity for success and greater risk of failure. The group of largest farms (over 250 acres of crops) with the highest yields made an average farm income of $6,585 and a labor income of $2,577, while the same-sized group with the lowest yields and weakest organization made a farm income of only $1,662 and no labor income, and lacked $491 per farm of paying for the use of capital at 7 per cent.

In 1918 nearly all these farms profited by the higher prices, since for that year the price of the products for sale had made greater advances than costs. A comparison between the returns for each group shown in Table 31 with those for the similar group in Table 30 will show a marked advance in earnings in 1918 over 1913, but that the difference in returns between well-managed farms and inefficiently managed farms was even more marked in 1918 than in 1913. Again, taking the farms with 100 acres or under in crops, we find that the farms with over 300 pounds of cotton per acre show an average farm income of $1,861 and a labor income of $1,101, while the same-sized group with the lowest yields (225 pounds or less) averaged in farm income only $726 and in labor income $321. The largest farms with the highest yields showed an average farm income of $12,636 and a labor income of $7,537, while the same-sized group with weak organization and low production averaged in farm income but $7,224 and in labor income $2,417.

SOME FACTORS THAT MAKE FOR BETTER FARM ORGANIZATION.

What are some of the more marked changes that have been made in the organization of these farms over the five-year period from 1913 to 1918?

1. About one-third reduction in cotton acreage, and about one-third increase in the much smaller corn acreage, making the acreage of each crop about equal in 1918.
2. An increase in the acreage of the small grains, this increase being almost entirely in wheat. This crop was produced on only an occasional farm in 1913, but on about two-thirds of the farms in 1918. On about 30 per cent of the farms in 1918 more wheat was grown than was required for family use, thus increasing the farm receipts by the value of the surplus.
3. An increase in the acreage of peanuts, many of which were grown for market in 1918, thus increasing the percentage of receipts from peanuts from one-tenth of 1 per cent in 1913 to 4 per cent in 1918.
4. The introduction of the velvet bean as a feed crop interplanted with corn.
5. Utilization of greater percentages of the crop land for second and interplanted crops, practically all of which were leguminous crops.
6. The growing of more feed crops, thus reducing the expense for purchased feeds.
7. Increase in the production of live stock, more particularly of hogs, thus reducing the expense for rations bought for wage hands and increasing the receipts from the sale of hogs.
8. Reduced application of fertilizer on cotton as well as other crops.

Were yields on small farms higher than on large farms?

The data show no great difference in yield of lint cotton per acre for small, medium, or large farms, being slightly in favor of the small farms in 1913 and of the large farms in 1918. Somewhat better corn yields were obtained on the larger farms each year. The wide variation of yields upon individual farms within each size group is a factor that has a vital bearing on farm earnings. In 1913 24 per cent of the small-sized farms (farms with 100 tilled acres or under) had yields of 225 pounds or less of lint cotton per acre, and 37 per cent of these small-sized farms had yields of over 300 pounds. Of the group of large-sized farms (farms of over 250 tilled acres) 37 per cent had yields of 225 pounds or less of lint cotton per acre, and another 37 per cent of these large-sized farms had yields of over 300 pounds. In 1918 58 per cent of the small-sized farms fell in the low-yield group, while 18 per cent were in the highest-yield group; and 37 per cent of the large-sized farms were in the low-yield group and 22 per cent were in the highest-yield group.

The yield of corn, the crop next to cotton in importance, follows the same general trend as cotton in these respects, the farms with the low yields of cotton also having the low yields of corn. The yields of corn for both years were about 2 bushels per acre in favor of the large-sized farms.

Did the farmers with high yields apply more labor than those with low yields?

In both 1913 and 1918 the farms producing the high yields per acre applied more months of labor per farm than those getting the low yields. Crop acres per man and per mule were higher on the large-sized farms than on the small-sized farms, but a comparison of the man and mule labor on the low as against the high-yielding group of farms of either size shows that the farm getting the high yields per acre applied more man labor and mule labor per crop acre than those getting the low yields. In other words, the farms getting the good yields—and these are the better-organized farms—were conducting a more intensive business than those showing poor yields. Another interesting finding in this connection is that the value of labor per month and the value of mules per head were higher on the high-yielding group of farms, indicating that man labor and horse labor used on these farms is of better quality or better utilized than the labor used on the low-yielding farms.

Were the farms with good yields making heavier applications of fertilizer than those with poor yields?

Yes. In 1913 they applied over 100 pounds more per crop acre and in 1918 slightly under 100 pounds more per crop acre than the low-yield farms. Profits increase as yields are increased until the yields are considerably above the average for the region, but beyond this point increased yields are obtained at the expense of profits.

How much capital was employed per farm on the high-yielding groups of farms as compared with those groups producing the low yields?

The amount of capital per farm was uniformly higher for the high-yielding groups, and the value of real estate per acre was higher. This was mainly due to the higher percentage of the farm area under cultivation, higher yielding capacity of the land, and more and better improvements.

Did the farms with the high yields use more working capital than those with the low yields?

The farms with the good yields had much more working capital per farm, and thus were better equipped for effective operation than were the farms with the low yields.

Did the farms with the high yields grow a greater diversity of crops than those with the low yields?

With the exception of the large-size group of farms, the data show about the same percentage of the crop acreage in cotton for the farms with the high yields as for those with the low yields. However, on the farms with the high yields a greater percentage of the crop land was utilized in growing second and interplanted crops, thus effecting greater diversification without cutting down the cotton acreage. While the farmers with the high yields devoted no greater proportion of their acreage to growing crops other than cotton than the farmers with low yields, yet they had more crop acres, and with the advantage of higher yields were able to sell more of all kinds of crops and more live stock and live-stock products.

Did the farmers with high yields of cotton give less attention to growing home supplies, thus making it necessary to expend more cash for the family living than those with low yields?

No. The farmers with high yields of cotton not only sold more cotton and more products other than cotton, but they produced more for family use than those with low yields. On the high-yielding farms the family living from the farm was valued at over $100 more per farm than on low-yielding farms of similar size, and on the large farms with high yields more than twice as much was produced for family living as on the small farms with low yields.

Did the farmers with high yields make their gains by spending less money than those with low yields or by making the money expended count for more per dollar in the operation of their business?

The data show that for each size group of farms and for both years the farmers with the good yields spent more money in the operation of their farms, often 50 per cent more per acre, than the farmers with the low yields. This difference in expense was largely for labor and fertilizer. The farmers with the good yields had relatively less expense for feed. Justification for the increased expense may be found by comparing the percentage of receipts required for expenses for the various groups of farms shown in Tables 30 and 31. The operators of the most profitable farms, small, medium, or large, having the largest business turnover and having increased their receipts in greater proportion than their expenses, received the largest returns as pay for their own labor and management and interest on capital.

Did the farmers on poorly organized farms with low earnings value their own labor as high as those on the better-organized farms with more satisfactory earnings?

No. The operators of the farms with the low yields valued their own labor and management lower than those with the high yields.

Did the operators of the small farms consider their own labor and management worth as much as did those of the large farms?

No. The farmers operating the small farms valued their own labor and management at less than half as much as did the farmers operating the large farms.

Thus it will be seen that many factors bear on the question of differences in the production and returns of these farms. On some farms an outstanding single factor was decisive, while on some others no single factor determined results. Variation in the yielding capacity of the land was no doubt a prominent factor in some instances and this influence is reflected in land values, as shown in Tables 30 and 31. There was a tendency for farms with low yields to use less working capital and expend less money in operation than those with high yields, and more of the farms with the low yields were under mortgage than of those with the high yields. These facts suggest lack of capital and possibly the need of better credit facilities on some of the farms. In a few cases age or experience of the operator appear to be the important factors affecting production and returns. An occasional farm was found with poor yields apparently due to the indifference of the operator.

In this connection it should ever be borne in mind that the capacity and efficiency of the farmer is an important factor bearing on yields and profits. Judgment as to what to do, how to do it, and when to do it is always telling in results.

The data in Tables 30 and 31 may be said to show that any given farm in this area, to be profitable, should follow the type of farming best adapted to its conditions, should be efficient in the use of both man and horse labor, adequately yet economically equipped, and as good as or better than the average farm of its type in size of business, yield of crops, and returns for live stock.

BEARING OF FARM ORGANIZATION ON COST OF PRODUCING COTTON.[7]

When a farm or an agricultural area derives the greater part of its income from a single product, the production cost per unit of the product for a given year may be determined with reasonable accuracy from the data collected through the regular farm business analysis study. An example is furnished in Sumter County, where the cotton crop occupied 59 per cent of the crop acreage and constituted 84 per cent of the farm receipts in 1913, and 42 per cent of the crop acreage and 76 per cent of the farm receipts in 1918. The crop acreage not occupied directly by the cotton crop was largely utilized for growing crops to support the labor and mules used in growing cotton, and thus was largely used indirectly in the production of cotton.

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[7] The results of the study of cost of producing cotton on 80 of these farms was published in U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 896. A study of the farms as compared with the average of all these farms showed them to be somewhat above the average, and this was reflected in a lower cost per pound of lint as compared with the average of the 550 farms.

METHOD USED IN DETERMINING COST.

The method used in determining the cost of producing cotton involves six steps:

1. Finding the percentages of total farm receipts represented by the sale of cotton, including both lint and seed.
2. Finding the total farm expense. This is the sum of such items as labor, repairs, depreciation, feed, seed, fertilizer, insurance, taxes, etc.; the value of the farmer's own labor; and the interest on the capital in the business.
3. Calculating the farm expense chargeable to cotton, in proportion to the percentage of farm receipts derived from lint cotton and seed.
4. Finding the farm expense chargeable to lint cotton by deducting the amount received from the sale of cotton seed from the farm expense chargeable to cotton.
5. Finding the cost per acre by dividing the farm expense chargeable to cotton by the number of acres of cotton.
6. Finding the cost per pound of lint by dividing the farm expense chargeable to lint cotton by the number of pounds of lint produced.

The several steps are illustrated in Table 32.

TABLE 32.—*Illustration of method used in determining cost of producing cotton—Cost for a selected white-owner farm, Sumter County, Ga. 1918.*

Number of acres in cotton	63
Number of pounds of lint cotton produced	15,510
Total farm receipts	$7,057
Receipts from sale of lint cotton	$4,560
Receipts from sale of cotton seed	781
Receipts from sale of lint and seed	5,341
Per cent lint and cotton seed sales are of farm receipts	75.68
General expenses (labor, seed, fertilizer, insurance, taxes, etc.)	$4,389
Value of farmer's own labor	420
Interest on capital at 7 per cent	1,138
Total farm expenses	5,947
Farm expense chargeable to cotton	4,501
Receipts from sale of cotton seed	781
Farm expense chargeable to lint cotton	3,720
Cost per acre of cotton	71.44
Cost per pound of lint	.24

COST OF PRODUCTION ON DIFFERENT FARMS.

There was wide variation in the cost of production per pound of lint cotton for the different farms each year. (See Tables 33 and 34.) In 1913 (534 farms) the extreme range in cost was from 4 to 50 cents per pound, and in 1918 (550 farms) from 7 to 71 cents. A discussion of the farms for which these extremes of cost were found for a given year is of little value, as the data show they are not typical. In any area and for any year some farms will be found ranging exceptionally high and others exceptionally low, and while figures from such farms are of interest in showing how far a few farms will vary from the mode or average, the important study is of the larger bulk of farms that have production costs within a more usual range. Tables 33 and 34 show that in 1913 10 per cent of the farms produced cotton at a cost of 8 cents or less per pound, while another 10 per cent had costs above 18 cents, leaving 80 per cent of the farms with costs ranging from 9 to 18 cents. In 1918 10 per cent of the farms produced cotton at 15 cents per pound, while 10 per cent had costs above 36 cents, leaving 80 per cent of the farms with costs ranging from 16 to 36 cents. In 1913 about two-thirds of the farms produced cotton at 13 cents or less per pound, the largest number producing at 10 cents. In 1918 two-thirds of the farms produced cotton at 27 cents or less per pound, the largest number producing at 23 cents. After eliminating the extreme farms, these tables still show a rather wide range in costs each year, and particularly for 1918.

TABLE 33.—*Variation in cost of producing lint cotton on 534 farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913.*

Net cost per pound of lint cotton.	Farms.		Acreage.		Production.	
	Total number per group.	Cumulative per cent.	Total per group.	Cumulative per cent.	Total pounds lint per group.	Cumulative per cent.
$0.04	1	0.19	47	0.12	11,880	0.12
$0.05	3	.75	113	.41	36,800	.48
$0.06	7	2.06	361	1.33	96,000	1.43
$0.07	20	5.80	1,232	4.47	336,675	4.76
$0.08	23	10.11	1,331	7.87	374,100	8.46
$0.09	48	19.10	3,353	16.42	962,680	17.97
$0.10	72	32.58	5,333.5	30.08	1,441,555	32.21
$0.11	55	42.88	8,432	51.54	2,422,800	56.15
$0.12	59	53.93	4,068	61.92	1,031,550	66.34
$0.13	61	65.35	4,868.5	74.34	1,240,415	78.60
$0.14	45	73.78	3,362	82.92	771,830	86.23
$0.15	32	79.77	1,795	87.50	417,675	90.36
$0.16	30	85.39	1,425.25	91.14	328,310	93.60
$0.17	16	88.38	1,211	94.23	263,500	96.20
$0.18	6	89.50	269	94.92	62,000	96.81
$0.19	11	91.56	344	95.80	60,225	97.41
$0.20	11	93.62	273.75	96.50	55,500	97.96
$0.21	11	95.68	525	97.84	91,100	98.86
$0.22	3	96.24	97	98.09	17,000	99.03
$0.23	10	98.11	310	98.88	51,000	99.53
$0.24	1	98.30	7	98.90	1,000	99.54
$0.25	2	98.67	273	99.60	29,450	99.83
$0.26	1	98.86	24	99.66	3,000	99.86
$0.27	1	99.05	25	99.72	2,275	99.88
$0.28	1	99.24	6	99.73	2,250	99.90
$0.31	1	99.43	6.5	99.75	1,000	99.91
$0.32	1	99.62	20	99.80	3,000	99.94
$0.36	1	99.81	65	99.96	4,875	99.99
$0.50	1	100.00	15	100.00	1,500	100.00
Total	534		39,192.5		10,120,945	

Average cost per pound lint $0.118
Average selling price per pound lint .... .122

TABLE 34.—*Variation in cost of producing lint cotton on 550 farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1918.*

Net cost per pound of lint cotton.	Farms.		Acreage.		Production.	
	Total per group.	Cumulative per cent.	Total per group.	Cumulative per cent.	Total pounds per group.	Cumulative per cent.
$0.07	1	0.18	4	0.01	1,000	0.01
$0.08		.18		.01		.01
$0.09	1	.36	50	.17	8,000	.12
$0.10	4	1.09	224	.90	47,500	.78
$0.11	2	1.45	54	1.08	13,500	.97
$0.12	5	2.36	443	2.52	126,680	2.73
$0.13	12	4.54	630	4.57	147,450	4.78
$0.14	13	6.90	430	5.97	118,455	6.43
$0.15	18	10.17	1,096	9.53	259,600	10.04
$0.16	23	14.35	1,446	14.23	323,560	14.53
$0.17	25	18.90	1,335	18.56	356,070	19.48
$0.18	25	23.45	1,864	24,61	515,230	26.64
$0.19	15	26.18	1,490	29.45	380,240	31.92
$0.20	26	30.91	1,825.5	35.38	464,010	38.37
$0.21	24	35.27	1,925	41.63	376,345	43.60
$0.22	30	40.73	1,955	47.98	501,010	50.56
$0.23	33	46.73	1,421	52.59	328,620	55.13
$0.24	30	52.19	1,813	58.48	497,335	62.04
$0.25	30	57.65	1,849	64.48	392,370	67.49
$0.26	26	62.38	1,557	69.54	416,225	73.27
$0.27	22	66.38	955	72.64	202,330	76.08
$0.28	17	69.47	798	75.23	183,450	78.63
$0.29	19	72.93	1,442	79.91	329,845	83.21
$0.30	20	76.57	937	82.95	175,840	85.65
$0.31	19	80.03	1,269	87.07	277,735	89.51
$0.32	8	81.48	217	87.77	50,585	90.21
$0.33	16	84.39	1,010	91.05	190,935	92.86
$0.34	13	86.75	555	92.85	112,435	94.42
$0.35	12	88.93	546	94.62	106,465	95.90
$0.36	6	90.02	229	95.36	49,550	96.59
$0.37	6	91.11	286	96.29	42,750	97.18
$0.38	5	92.02	172	96.85	37,315	97.70
$0.39	8	93.47	123	97.25	24,030	98.03
$0.40	4	94.20	68	97.47	15,520	98.25
$0.41	4	94.93	97	97.78	15,850	98.47
$0.42	9	96.57	320	98.82	49,100	99.15
$0.44	1	96.75	46	98.97	10,750	99.30
$0.45	4	97.48	107	99.32	25,310	99.65
$0.47	2	97.84	28	99.41	4,000	99.71
$0.48	1	98.02	25	99.49	3,850	99.76
$0.49	1	98.20	4	99.50	750	99.77
$0.50	1	98.38	45	99.65	3,200	99.81
$0.51	1	98.56	34	99.76	2,820	99.85
$0.52	1	98.74	18	99.82	4,000	99.91
$0.53	1	98.92	6	99.84	750	99.92
$0.55	1	99.10	3	99.85	1,000	99.93
$0.58	1	99.28	15	99.90	1,735	99.95
$0.62	2	99.64	14	99.95	1,640	99.97
$0.65	1	99.82	7	99.97	1,250	99.99
$0.71	1	100.00	9	100.00	900	100.00
Total	550		30,796.5		7,198,890	

Average cost per pound lint $0.232
Average selling price per pound lint .... .292

The acreage and the amount of lint that was produced are also shown in Tables 33 and 34. A larger percentage of the total production than of either farms or acreage falls in the low-cost groups. In 1913 over three-fourths of the cotton was produced at 13 cents or less per pound, and in 1918 three-fourths was produced at 27 cents or less per pound. The acreages with the higher yields more generally fall in the lower cost groups.

In 1913 the average cost was 11.8 cents per pound, and about 52 per cent of the farms produced at this cost or less. This average cost included about 60 per cent of the acreage and about 64 per cent of the production. In 1918 the average cost was 23.2 cents per pound, and this included 48 per cent of the farms, 54 per cent of the acreage, and 57 per cent of the production.

In 1913 the cost of production was above the average on 48 per cent of the farms, and included about 40 per cent of the acreage and about 36 per cent of the production, while in 1918 the cost of production was above the average on 52 per cent of the farms, and included 46 per cent of the acreage and 43 per cent of the production.

The average price received in 1913 was 12.2 cents and the average cost of production 11.8 cents. In 1918 the average price received was 29.2 cents and the average cost 23.2 cents.

Plate IV shows the number of farms producing at various costs in 1913 and 1918.

COST OF PRODUCTION BY CLASSES OF FARMERS.

Table 35 shows a range in average cost in 1913 from 10.3 cents per pound of lint for white tenants to 12.2 cents per pound for white owners. In 1918 the range was from 20 cents per pound for the white tenants to 24.6 cents for white owners.

The cost to the white-owner operators is the one of most importance in cotton production in this area. The white owners represented one-half the farms under study for each year, but in 1913 they had 72 per cent of the cotton acreage and 75 per cent of the cotton production, and in 1918, 69 per cent of the cotton acreage and 69 per cent of the cotton production.

While their cost per unit of production was higher in both 1913 and 1918 than for either white tenants, colored owners, or colored tenants, the size of their business and greater efficiency of operation won for them the largest farm incomes and labor incomes. (See Table 12, page 33.)

The average cost in 1918 for each class of operators shown in the table was slightly less than twice that of 1913 except for the white owners, whose average cost in 1918 was slightly more than twice that of 1913.

On most of the tenant farms, owing to the small size of business conducted and small output per worker, the cost must of necessity be comparatively low per unit of production if they are to have left a living income after paying rent and other expenses. The owner farms, on the other hand, are equipped for a much larger output per man; they have better buildings, machinery, mules and other working equipment, which increase their cost per unit of production, but more than offset such increase by making for increased production per man. Future changes in the organization and operation of these tenant farms for greater efficiency and larger returns must undoubtedly be accomplished along similar lines.

The interpretation of these cost data for owners and tenants, white and colored, without the aid of the data regarding size of business, distribution of crop area, yields, production per farm, and returns, shown elsewhere in this bulletin, might lead to erroneous conclusions.

SIZE OF FARM AND YIELD OF COTTON PER ACRE AS FACTORS AFFECTING COST OF PRODUCTION.

One of the objects in showing cost of production data, along with an analysis of the organization of these various farms and groups of farms, was to set forth the fact that the fundamental principles underlying efficiency in cost of production of a given crop are the same as those bearing on the successful conduct of the farm as a whole. Reduced costs of production and increased profits are obtained through the efficient organization and operation of the business. To set forth clearly the relation between good farm organization and efficient operation in reducing the cost of producing cotton, Table 36 is given. The same grouping of farms was used in this table as in Tables 30 and 31, in which the organization of each group is rather clearly portrayed and the profits shown. The effect of size of farm upon cost of production is shown for the different size-groups having similar yields per acre. The effect of yield per acre may also be studied by comparing the groups of farms with different yields per acre but of similar size.

TABLE 35.—*Cost of producing cotton, Sumter County, Ga., 534 farms in 1913 and 550 in 1918.*

	White-owner farms.		White-tenant farms.				Colored-owner farms.		Colored-tenant farms.			
			Farm basis.		Renter basis.				Farm basis.		Renter basis.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
Number of farms	268	280	49	56	49	56	31	48	186	166	186	166
Acres tilled per farm	227	224	85	108	85	108	145	125	59	73	59	73
Acres in cotton per farm	102	69	54	45	54	45	67	53	39	38	39	38
Per cent of crop acreage in cotton	57	38	63	45	63	45	62	48	66	52	66	52
Yield per acre (pounds of lint cotton)	279	257	227	211	227	211	192	189	211	191	211	191
Cost per acre	$39.04	$76.95	$29.38	$55.55	$21.84	$42.49	$25.18	$51.61	$25.57	$46.81	$19.82	$35.43
Cost per pound lint cotton	$0.122	$0.246	$0.11	$0.206	$0.103	$0.200	$0.118	$0.223	$0.105	$0.192	$0.106	$0.209

NOTE.—See Table 12, p. 33, for the incomes of these same groups of farms.

TABLE 36.—*Relation of size of farm and yield of cotton per acre to cost of producing cotton per acre and per pound of lint, white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913 and 1918.*

Size of farm (tilled area).	Cost per pound of lint cotton.				Cost per acre.			
	Yield-per-acre groups.				Yield-per-acre groups.			
	225 pounds or less, low yields.	226 to 300 pounds, medium yields.	Over 300 pounds high yields.	All yields.	225 pounds or less, low yields.	226 to 300 pounds, medium yields.	Over 300 pounds high yields.	All yields.
1913.[1]								
100 acres or under (small farms)	$0.155	$0.144	$0.123	$0.135	$32.09	$40.86	$52.02	$43.35
101 to 250 acres (medium farms)	.144	.128	.111	.122	29.34	38.73	47.92	40.20
Over 250 acres (large farms)	.141	.124	.110	.119	28.65	37.51	43.46	37.74
All sizes	.144	.128	.112	.122	29.12	38.41	45.39	39.04
1918.[2]								
100 acres or under (small farms)	.297	.252	.238	.267	59.86	78.27	103.99	72.64
101 to 250 acres (medium farms)	.291	.255	.224	.251	62.99	81.51	99.67	80.74
Over 250 acres (good farms)	.274	.238	.216	.240	62.23	76.33	96.62	76.24
All sizes	.283	.243	.221	.246	61.94	77.56	98.43	76.95

[1] See Table 30 for the business analysis of these same groups of farms.
[2] See Table 31 for the business analysis of these same groups of farms.

The larger farms of any given class or tenure produced cotton on the average at lower costs per pound of lint than the smaller farms, both in 1913 and 1918, and the high-yielding groups of any given size produced cotton at a much lower cost than the low-yielding groups. In illustration of the effect of size of farm upon cost of production per pound of lint cotton, the farms with low yields (225 pounds or less of lint cotton per acre) may be compared. The cost per pound of lint cotton on the small farms (farms of 100 acres or less) in 1913 was 15.5 cents and on the large farms (those of over 250 acres) 14.1 cents, while in 1918 the cost on the small farms was 29.7 cents and on the large farms 27.4 cents. The cost on the large farms with low yields was 1.4 cents less per pound of lint cotton than on the small farms with similar yields per acre in 1913, and 2.3 cents less in 1918.

Such comparisons for the groups with medium and with high yields per acre also show that the large farms produced at a lower cost per pound of lint cotton than the small farms. Summarizing, the large farms in the respective yield-per-acre groups are shown to have produced at 1.4 cents, 2.0 cents, and 1.3 cents per pound less than the small farms in 1913, and at 2.3 cents, 1.4 cents, and 2.2 cents less in 1918, averaging 1.6 cents less in 1913 and 2.7 cents less in 1918.

In illustration of the effect of low, medium, and high yields per acre upon the cost of production per pound of lint cotton, the small farms (those of 100 acres or less) may be compared. The cost of production per pound of lint on the farms with low yields per acre (225 pounds or less of lint cotton) in 1913 was 15.5 cents, and on the farms with high yields per acre (over 300 pounds of lint cotton) 12.3 cents, while in 1918 the cost on the farms with low yields was 29.7 cents and on the farms with high yields 23.8 cents per pound. The average cost on the farms with high yields per acre was 3.2 cents less per pound of lint than on those of similar size but with low yields per acre, in 1913, and 5.9 cents less in 1918.

Such comparisons for the groups of medium and large-sized farms also show the group with high yields producing at the lower costs per pound of lint cotton. Summarizing, the group of farms obtaining the high yields per acre are shown to have produced cotton at an average cost of 3 cents less per pound in 1913 and 6 cents less in 1918 than the farms of the low-yield group.

Comparing on cost per acre, the large farms produced cotton at a lower cost than the small farms with like yields, the difference averaging $5.12 per acre in 1913 and $2.31 in 1918.

A much higher cost per acre was incurred on the farms with good yields than on those with low yields, the average difference in cost between the lowest yield-per-acre group and the highest yield-per-acre group being $17.77 per acre in 1913 and $38.40 in 1918.

Table 37 shows the effect of size of farm and yield of lint cotton per acre upon the cost of production on farms operated by colored tenants. While the average yield per acre upon these farms was lower than upon white-owner farms, the wide variation in yields enables comparison for these farms in the same manner as upon the white-owner farms. Because the colored-tenant farms do not show so wide a range in size as the white-owner farms, they were arranged in only two size groups, those with 50 acres or under of tilled land and those with over 50 acres.

TABLE 37.—*Relation of size of farm and yield per acre to cost of producing cotton per acre and per pound of lint, colored tenant farms, Sumter County, Ga.*[1]

Size of farm (tilled area).	Cost per pound of lint.				Cost per acre.			
	Yield-per-acre groups.				Yield-per-acre groups.			
	150 pounds and under. (Low yields.)	151 to 225 pounds. (Medium yields.)	Over 225 pounds. (High yields.)	All yields.	150 pounds and under. (Low yields.)	151 to 225 pounds. (Medium yields.)	Over 225 pounds. (High yields.)	All yields.
1913.								
50 acres and under	$0.165	$0.115	$0.095	$0.115	$23.54	$25.22	$32.07	$26.73
Over 50 acres	.134	.108	.087	.100	19.78	24.58	27.45	25.06
All sizes	.149	.110	.089	.105	21.57	24.76	28.59	25.57
1918.								
50 acres and under	.264	.203	.184	.211	38.25	47.72	62.80	47.94
Over 50 acres	.233	.183	.175	.188	36.45	45.38	59.26	46.54
All sizes	.241	.186	.177	.192	36.93	45.75	59.95	46.81

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[1] See Table 29 for the incomes on these same groups of farms.

Yield per acre is the important factor in reducing cost on the tenant farms. The large-size group had a reduced cost of 1½ cents per pound of lint over the small-size group in 1913 and 2.3 cents in 1918, but comparing the high-yield-per-acre group with the low-yield-per-acre group, the high-yield-per-acre group had an average cost of 6 cents per pound less in 1913 and 6.4 cents less in 1918.

The average acre cost for the farms with yields of over 225 pounds was $7.02 more than those with yields of 150 pounds or less in 1913 and $23.02 more in 1918.[8]

While the average cost per pound of lint was less for the large farms than for the small farms and for the farms with high yields than for those with low, there were wide variations within the several groups. These variations are shown in the frequency classification of white-owner farms for both 1913 and 1918.

Frequency cost classification, white-owner farms.

In 1913:

- Of the 100 farms with 100 tilled acres or under—
  - 24 had yields of 225 pounds or less of lint.
  - 39 had yields of 226 to 300 pounds of lint.
  - 37 had yields over 300 pounds of lint.
    - Of the 24 farms having yields of 225 pounds or less of lint—
      - 1 had a cost of 10 cents or less per pound of lint.
      - 10 had costs from 11 to 15 cents per pound of lint.
      - 13 had costs over 15 cents per pound of lint.
    - Of the 39 farms having yields of 226 to 300 pounds of lint—
      - 6 had costs of 10 cents or less per pound of lint.
      - 18 had costs from 11 to 15 cents per pound of lint.
      - 15 had costs over 15 cents per pound of lint.
    - Of the 37 farms having yields over 300 pounds of lint—
      - 8 had costs of 10 cents or less per pound of lint.
      - 18 had costs from 11 to 15 cents per pound of lint.
      - 11 had costs over 15 cents per pound of lint.
- Of the 103 farms with 101 to 250 acres—
  - 20 had yields of 225 pounds or less of lint.
  - 47 had yields of 226 to 300 pounds of lint.
  - 36 had yields over 300 pounds of lint.
    - Of the 20 farms having yields of 225 pounds or less of lint—
      - 2 had costs of 10 cents or less per pound of lint.
      - 11 had costs from 11 to 15 cents per pound of lint.
      - 7 had costs over 15 cents per pound of lint.
    - Of the 47 farms having yields of 226 to 300 pounds of lint—
      - 6 had costs of 10 cents or less per pound of lint.
      - 32 had costs from 11 to 15 cents per pound of lint.
      - 9 had costs over 15 cents per pound of lint.
    - Of the 36 farms having yields over 300 pounds of lint—
      - 15 had costs of 10 cents or less per pound of lint.
      - 17 had costs from 11 to 15 cents per pound of lint.
      - 4 had costs over 15 cents per pound of lint.

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[8] This discussion of costs on colored-tenant farms applies to the cost for the farm, but the same findings apply to the tenant's cost of his share of cotton.

In 1913—Continued.

- Of the 65 farms with over 251 acres—
    - 24 had yields of 225 pounds or less of lint.
    - 17 had yields of 226 to 300 pounds of lint.
    - 24 had yields over 300 pounds of lint.
        - Of the 24 farms having yields of 225 pounds or less of lint—
            - 2 had costs of 10 cents or less per pound of lint.
            - 14 had costs from 11 to 15 cents per pound of lint.
            - 8 had costs over 15 cents per pound of lint.
        - Of the 17 farms having yields of 226 to 300 pounds of lint—
            - 2 had costs of 10 cents or less per pound of lint.
            - 13 had costs from 11 to 15 cents per pound of lint.
            - 2 had costs over 15 cents per pound of lint.
        - Of the 24 farms having yields over 300 pounds of lint—
            - 9 had costs of 10 cents or less per pound of lint.
            - 15 had costs from 11 to 15 cents per pound of lint.
            - 0 had costs over 15 cents per pound of lint.

In 1918:

- Of the 120 farms with 100 tilled acres or under—
    - 70 had yields of 225 pounds or less of lint.
    - 29 had yields of 226 to 300 pounds of lint.
    - 21 had yields over 300 pounds of lint.
        - Of the 70 farms having yields of 225 pounds or less of lint—
            - 4 had costs of 20 cents or less per pound of lint.
            - 31 had costs from 21 to 30 cents per pound of lint.
            - 35 had costs over 30 cents per pound of lint.
        - Of the 29 farms having yields of 226 to 300 pounds of lint—
            - 5 had costs of 20 cents or less per pound of lint.
            - 15 had costs from 21 to 30 cents per pound of lint.
            - 9 had costs over 30 cents per pound of lint.
        - Of the 21 farms having yields over 300 pounds of lint—
            - 5 had costs of 20 cents or less per pound of lint.
            - 12 had costs from 21 to 30 cents per pound of lint.
            - 4 had costs over 30 cents per pound of lint.
- Of the 93 farms with 101 to 250 acres—
    - 35 had yields of 225 pounds or less of lint.
    - 29 had yields of 226 to 300 pounds of lint.
    - 29 had yields over 300 pounds of lint.
        - Of the 35 farms having yields of 225 pounds or less of lint—
            - 1 had costs of 20 cents or less per pound of lint.
            - 20 had costs from 21 to 30 cents per pound of lint.
            - 14 had costs over 30 cents per pound of lint.
        - Of the 29 farms having yields of 226 to 300 pounds of lint—
            - 6 had costs of 20 cents or less per pound of lint.
            - 15 had costs from 21 to 30 cents per pound of lint.
            - 8 had costs over 30 cents per pound of lint.
        - Of the 29 farms having yields over 300 pounds of lint—
            - 8 had costs of 20 cents or less per pound of lint.
            - 18 had costs from 21 to 30 cents per pound of lint.
            - 3 had costs over 30 cents per pound of lint.
- Of the 67 farms with over 250 acres—
    - 25 had yields of 225 pounds or less of lint.
    - 27 had yields of 226 to 300 pounds of lint.

In 1918—Continued.
  Of the 67 farms with over 250 acres—Continued.
    15 had yields over 300 pounds of lint.
      Of the 25 farms having yields of 225 pounds or less of lint—
        4 had costs of 20 cents or less per pound of lint.
        8 had costs from 21 to 30 cents per pound of lint.
        13 had costs over 30 cents per pound of lint.
      Of the 27 farms having yields of 226 to 300 pounds of lint—
        9 had costs of 20 cents or less per pound of lint.
        13 had costs from 21 to 30 cents per pound of lint.
        5 had costs over 30 cents per pound of lint.
      Of the 15 farms having yields over 300 pounds of lint—
        6 had costs of 20 cents or less per pound of lint.
        8 had costs from 21 to 30 cents per pound of lint.
        1 had a cost over 30 cents per pound of lint.

DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS.

The detailed items making up the cost of producing a product may be grouped in several different ways, depending upon the way in which they are considered.

The cost of a farm product may be thought of as made up of the several operations required for producing the product. Thus, the production of cotton requires plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivating, hoeing, chopping, picking, ginning, etc. The cost may also be thought of as made up of the materials, or elements, necessary for production. Thus, the production of cotton requires labor, seed, fertilizer, use of machinery, use of capital, etc. Again, the cost of producing a farm product may be thought of from the standpoint of the items of direct cash outlay as compared with other cost items which are not cash. In enterprise cost-of-production studies the items of cost are usually grouped in each of the ways cited, but in the farm-business-analysis study this is impracticable because of lack of detail. However, in this study it is practicable to show the distribution of costs under six heads, viz, labor, fertilizer, use of machinery, taxes and insurance, interest on capital, and other costs, subdivided into cash and noncash items. (See Table 38.) These groupings are shown graphically in figure 8 for the farms operated by white owners and colored renters.

The item "labor" includes all of the labor on the farm whether performed by hired help, by the farmer himself, or by members of his family. The item "machinery" includes repairs, depreciation, ginning, and any other machine work hired. The item "interest on capital" represents the interest charge for the capital involved in the business. The item "other costs" includes seed bought, feed bought, horseshoeing, depreciation on mules, etc. "Cash" items include debts contracted. "Non-cash" items refer to those not paid in cash or for which no debt was contracted during the year, such as the farmer's own labor, the unpaid family labor, and the interest on the capital that is owned by the operator.

TABLE 38.—*Percentage distribution of the items of cost in producing cotton for Sumter County, Ga., 534 farms in 1913 and 550 in 1918.*

	White-owner farms.		White-tenant farms.			
			Total farm costs.		Tenant's costs.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
Average total cost per acre	$39.04	$76.95	$29.38	$55.55	$21.84	$42.49
Average total cost per pound of lint	.122	.246	.110	.206	.103	.200
Percentage of total cost represented by:						
Labor—	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Cash	33.3	37.0	24.7	33.3	32.8	40.4
Noncash	9.8	9.2	19.0	19.3	25.3	23.4
Total	43.1	46.2	43.7	52.6	58.1	63.8
Fertilizer, cash	15.8	12.3	16.0	10.4	21.3	12.6
Machinery, cash	6.1	5.2	5.8	5.8	7.4	7.0
Taxes and insurance, cash	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	.5	.5
Interest on capital—						
Cash	2.6	1.5	.5	(1)	.6	(1)
Noncash	22.2	24.7	21.3	17.5	3.7	4.9
Total	24.8	26.2	21.8	17.5	4.3	4.9
Other costs—						
Cash	7.7	7.6	8.9	7.8	7.8	9.9
Noncash	.4	.4	1.8	4.2	.6	1.3
Total	8.1	8.0	10.7	12.0	8.4	11.2
Total costs:						
Cash	67.6	65.7	57.9	59.0	70.4	70.4
Noncash	32.4	34.3	42.1	41.0	29.6	29.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Colored-owner farms.		Colored-tenant farms.			
			Total farm costs.		Tenant's costs.	
	1913	1918	1913	1918	1913	1918
Average total cost per acre	$25.18	$51.61	$25.57	$46.81	$19.82	$35.43
Average total cost per pound of lint	.118	.223	.105	.192	.106	.209
Percentage of total cost represented by:						
Labor—	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Cash	18.6	23.6	9.7	12.7	12.3	16.4
Noncash	22.3	23.4	34.8	36.2	44.1	46.8
Total	40.9	47.0	44.5	48.9	56.4	63.2
Fertilizer, cash	14.2	14.3	16.5	13.4	20.9	16.9
Machinery, cash	6.7	5.3	5.7	6.2	7.3	8.0
Taxes and insurance, cash	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	.6	.6
Interest on capital—						
Cash	5.0	1.6	.9	.1	1.1	.1
Noncash	21.3	21.8	20.4	22.7	2.9	5.1
Total	26.3	23.4	21.3	22.8	4.0	5.2
Other costs—						
Cash	7.9	6.8	8.0	6.7	8.3	5.3
Noncash	1.9	1.0	1.9	.3	2.5	.8
Total	9.8	7.8	9.9	7.0	10.8	6.1
Total costs:						
Cash	54.5	53.8	42.9	40.8	50.5	47.3
Noncash	45.5	46.2	57.1	59.2	49.5	52.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

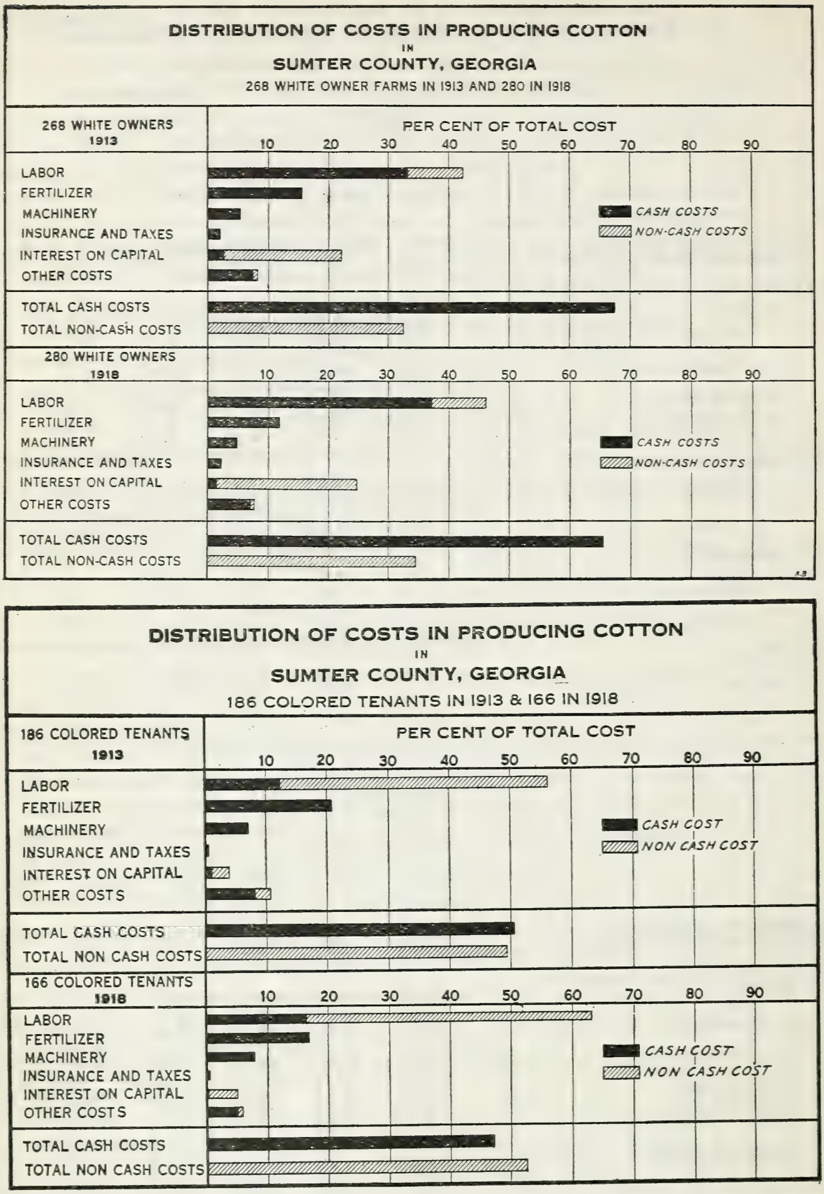

FIG. 8.—With the cost of production in 1918 almost twice that of 1913, there was very little change in the relative importance of each item of cost. Labor represented over 40 per cent of the total cost for the white owner farms each year, interest on capital almost 30 per cent, fertilizer around 15 per cent, and machinery a little over 5 per cent. The cash cost representing money paid out during the year was about two-thirds of the total, and the noncash cost, which includes the value of the farmers' labor, unpaid family labor, and interest on capital (above indebtedness), was about one-third of the total. Labor was slightly over 50 per cent of the total cost to the colored tenants and fertilizer about 20 per cent. Since most of these farms were family farms, the labor was largely noncash. About 50 per cent of the colored tenants' cost was cash and about 50 per cent noncash.

Labor represented the largest item of cost, ranging from 40.9 per cent of the total cost on colored-owner farms to 44.5 per cent of the total cost on colored-tenant farms in 1913, and from 46.2 per cent on the white-owner farms to 52.6 per cent on the white-tenant farms in 1918. The labor expense was relatively more in 1918 than in 1913. The greater part of the labor on white-owner farms was hired, while most of that on colored-tenant farms was performed by the farmers and their families.

Of the other items shown in the tables and charts, interest on capital was next in importance. This represented from 20 to 25 per cent of the total farm costs. Interest on capital was largely a noncash cost. This item of cost was of minor importance to the tenant, since his capital represented such a small proportion of the total capital involved, but to the landlord interest on capital is the largest consideration.

The expense for fertilizer was next in importance, varying from 14.2 to 16.5 per cent of the total for the farms of the several tenures in 1913, and from 10.4 to 14.3 per cent in 1918. The reduced application of fertilizer per crop acre in 1918 made this item of expense relatively less than in 1913.

Machinery represented from 5.7 to 6.7 per cent of the total costs for the farms of the several tenures in 1913 and from 5.2 to 6.2 per cent in 1918.

The cost items above mentioned represented about 90 per cent of the total costs for each class of operators each year. Taxes, insurance, and other costs represented about 10 per cent.

The cash items of cost on the white-owner farms represented 68 per cent of the total in 1913 and 66 per cent in 1918; for white tenants, 58 per cent in 1913 and 59 per cent in 1918; for colored owners, 54.5 per cent in 1913 and 54 per cent in 1918; and for colored tenants 43 per cent in 1913 and 41 per cent in 1918. Seventy per cent of the white-tenant operators' costs were cash each year, but only 50.5 per cent of the colored-tenant operators' costs in 1913, and 47.3 in 1918, were cash. Most of the labor involved in the operation of the colored-tenant farms is performed by the tenant and his family, and as labor is the largest item of expense in producing cotton, he is enabled to operate with the lowest cash costs.

The cost figure determined for each farmer concerned in this study makes full allowance for fair pay for the farmers' labor and management and a fair rate of interest upon the capital involved. Thus cotton might have been sold at a somewhat lower figure than this cost without actual loss of money, but the net return would be less than fair wages for the labor performed by the operator and his family and less than a normal interest rate upon the capital involved.

The total cost of cotton production on the farms operated by white owners in 1913 averaged 12.2 cents per pound, of which cash costs constituted 8.3 cents, the labor of the farmer and his family 1.2 cents, and interest on capital 2.7 cents. Of the total average cost of 24.6 cents per pound in 1918, the cash cost was 16.2 cents; labor, 2.3 cents; and interest, 6.1 cents.

Of the total average cost of 10.5 cents per pound for farms operated by colored tenants in 1913, the cash cost was 4.5 cents; labor, 3.8 cents; and interest on tenant's and landlord's capital, 2.2 cents. Of the total average cost of 19.2 cents per pound in 1918, the cash cost was 7.8 cents; labor, 7.0 cents; and interest on tenant's and landlord's capital, 4.4 cents.

From the standpoint of the colored tenant operator alone, out of the total cost of 10.6 cents per pound in 1913, the cash cost was 5.4 cents; labor 4.8 cents; and interest 0.4 cents. In 1918, out of the total cost of 20.9 cents per pound, the cash cost was 9.9 cents; labor, 9.8 cents; and interest, 1.2 cents.

APPENDIX.

In the following tables is presented a summary of the farm business of each of the farms covered in this study, both for the 1913 survey and for that of 1918. The farms are arranged according to the number of crop acres, farm No. 1, in each case being the farm with the smallest crop acreage in its group.

TABLE 1A.—*Summary of the farm business on each of 280 white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1918.*

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Real estate.	Other capital.	Total receipts.	Cotton receipts.	Total ex-penses.	Farm income.	Labor income.	Oper-ator's labor.	Per cent return on capital.	Family labor.	Family income.	Family living from farm.	Labor income plus family living from farm.	Tota months of labor.
1	8.00	3.00	367	$2,150	$281	$701	$395	$246	$455	$285	$175	11.5	....	$455	$154	$439	13
2	22.25	10.00	175	1,000	517	679	649	312	367	261	420	− 3.5	....	367	475	736	12
3	22.75	8.00	202	2,625	601	955	560	436	519	293	75	13.8	....	519	328	621	16
4	24.50	12.00	125	1,650	785	833	485	357	476	306	240	9.7	$46	522	433	739	14
5	25.00	15.00	160	3,500	463	949	859	490	459	182	240	5.5	....	459	357	539	17
6	25.75	10.00	168	1,700	451	683	589	396	287	136	300	− .6	100	387	415	551	16
7	27.00	8.00	125	1,720	675	417	378	357	60	− 108	240	− 7.5	69	129	484	376	15
8	27.25	9.00	222	2,600	1,002	899	668	584	315	63	300	7.9	240	555	427	490	24
9	28.00	4.00	125	1,500	400	499	199	278	221	88	200	1.1	....	221	452	540	16
10	29.00	6.00	183	1,725	696	731	375	340	391	222	250	5.8	140	531	588	810	19
11	29.00	6.00	232	1,100	504	773	415	357	416	304	250	10.4	50	466	538	842	14
12	29.50	14.00	161	2,831	293	890	744	326	564	345	220	11.0	75	639	371	716	15
13	30.50	12.00	255	1,800	727	1,392	1,022	1,205	187	10	100	3.4	....	187	458	468	24
14	31.25	12.00	154	698	302	608	546	429	179	109	360	− 18.1	120	299	326	435	18
15	33.00	18.00	214	2,000	1,360	1,631	1,489	933	698	463	480	6.5	480	1,178	774	1,237	24
16	34.00	3.00	333	3,750	761	753	378	612	141	− 175	300	− 3.5	280	421	553	378	26
17	*a* 34.00	9.00	167	1,720	566	661	504	215	446	286	300	6.4	....	446	426	712	14
18	34.50	10.00	150	1,825	858	769	473	405	364	176	360	.2	100	464	440	616	17
19	36.00	7.00	179	1,080	772	502	396	529	− 27	− 157	420	− 24.1	160	133	566	409	22
20	36.00	7.00	214	3,750	1,093	889	523	320	569	230	600	− .6	50	619	498	728	15
21	36.00	4.00	525	3,000	1,023	1,229	732	312	917	635	600	7.9	....	917	431	1,066	13
22	36.25	20.00	225	3,750	1,315	2,122	1,701	608	1,514	1,159	360	22.8	....	1,514	372	1,531	22
23	*a* 37.25	6.00	125	1,500	48	494	246	400	94	− 14	360	− 17.2	30	124	289	275	13
24	*a* 37.25	4.00	338	1,600	549	947	484	307	640	490	360	13.0	....	640	275	765	13
25	37.50	15.00	133	2,450	808	1,169	709	715	454	226	400	1.7	165	619	676	902	23
26	39.25	12.00	167	1,500	1,219	930	707	432	498	308	240	9.5	120	618	606	914	20
27	39.50	15.00	272	4,000	596	1,639	1,290	846	793	471	100	15.1	....	793	431	902	27
28	42.75	24.00	211	4,256	1,001	2,170	1,814	1,041	1,129	761	300	15.8	....	1,129	218	979	31
29	45.00	13.00	231	2,280	1,223	1,619	1,036	570	1,049	804	360	19.7	....	1,049	644	1,448	22
30	46.00	16.00	203	3,000	1,506	1,191	1,084	914	277	− 38	360	− 1.8	....	277	609	571	22

a Includes crop land rented out.

TABLE 1A.—*Summary of the farm business on each of 280 white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1918*—Continued.

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Real estate.	Other capital.	Total receipts.	Cotton receipts.	Total ex-penses.	Farm income.	Labor income.	Oper-ator's labor.	Per cent return on capital.	Family labor.	Family income.	Family living from farm.	Labor income plus family living from farm.	Total months of labor.
31	46.00	20.00	150	$3,000	$952	$1,133	$979	$443	$690	$413	$600	2.3		$690	$576	$989	16
32	46.25	10.00	125	3,180	762	1,222	385	742	480	204	240	6.1		480	309	513	21
33	[a] 46.50	6.00	107	5,955	562	453	213	263	190	−266	180	.2	$20	210	487	221	13
34	46.50	24.00	187	4,000	1,050	1,839	1,634	970	869	515	200	13.2		869	363	878	23
35	47.75	7.00	157	2,945	957	1,522	453	691	831	558	365	11.9		831	478	1,036	25
36	48.00	9.00	100	5,000	675	502	322	453	49	−348	240	−3.4	100	149	1,234	886	15
37	49.50	8.00	250	3,038	798	1,054	612	870	184	−85	120	1.7	25	209	373	288	26
38	51.75	30.00	167	1,960	705	1,809	1,740	755	1,054	867	195	32.2	390	1,444	299	1,166	29
39	52.25	25.00	280	8,750	1,125	2,280	2,168	1,221	1,059	368	360	7.1	150	1,209	480	848	40
40	52.25	12.00	208	2,500	1,521	1,688	900	769	919	638	350	14.2	200	1,119	477	1,115	24
41	55.00	15.00	183	4,900	1,553	1,676	929	874	802	350	240	8.7	300	1,102	763	1,113	28
42	55.50	28.00	232	8,700	943	2,304	2,143	1,434	870	195	480	4.0		870	650	845	36
43	55.75	15.00	167	2,312	911	1,338	849	1,037	301	75	300		25	326	448	523	24
44	55.75	15.00	333	6,360	1,914	2,248	1,744	815	1,433	854	600	10.1	100	1,533	807	1,661	28
45	56.00	20.00	275	7,500	2,281	2,601	1,982	1,240	1,361	676	250	11.4		1,361	613	1,289	40
46	56.25	30.00	283	8,000	1,697	4,026	2,924	2,478	1,548	869	360	12.2		1,548	240	1,109	36
47	56.50	12.00	188	5,325	840	1,382	640	574	808	376	240	9.2	210	1,018	490	866	22
48	56.50	8.00	156	4,000	219	1,133	460	440	693	398	600	2.2	100	793	537	935	18
49	56.50	20.00	350	6,250	1,370	3,052	2,703	961	2,091	1,558	720	18.0		2,091	234	1,792	32
50	57.00	25.00	240	4,000	1,560	2,595	2,021	1,411	1,184	795	360	14.8		1,184	648	1,443	34
51	57.50	13.00	192	4,330	873	1,028	686	1,204	−176	−540	300	−9.2	180	4	776	236	34
52	57.75	5.00	200	7,500	1,673	1,414	368	705	709	67	400	3.4	240	949	940	1,007	24
53	60.00	6.00	250	6,080	519	821	506	447	374	−88	300	1.1	65	439	342	254	15
54	60.00	8.00	125	2,520	1,357	918	290	355	563	292	420	3.7		563	523	815	14
55	60.00	16.00	219	3,250	2,146	1,610	1,230	643	967	589	300	12.4		967	467	1,056	23
56	60.75	20.00	350	10,300	2,059	3,436	2,510	1,218	2,218	1,353	600	13.1	150	2,368	712	2,065	31
57	61.00	20.00	325	6,500	1,577	2,986	2,288	1,660	1,326	761	360	12.0		1,326	572	1,333	30
58	61.50	18.00	222	5,000	1,789	2,796	1,332	1,207	1,589	1,114	300	19.0		1,589	421	1,535	30
59	62.50	19.00	211	3,840	2,271	2,180	1,442	1,338	842	414	400	7.2	62	904	1,099	1,513	29
60	63.25	26.00	231	8,100	1,645	2,622	2,097	1,432	1,190	508	600	6.0	220	1,410	582	1,090	41
61	63.50	42.00	179	4,800	706	2,690	2,556	1,802	888	503	600	5.2		888	347	850	54
62	63.50	24.00	208	4,960	1,632	2,248	1,707	996	1,252	791	360	13.5	25	1,277	420	1,211	32
63	63.75	25.00	280	6,000	1,540	2,693	2,508	998	1,695	1,167	480	16.1	300	1,995	908	2,075	28

64	64.25	20.00	225	7,700	1,728	2,601	1,601	1,095	1,506	846	600	9.6	....	1,506	927	1,773	27
65	64.50	28.00	156	6,000	630	2,003	1,519	1,369	634	170	360	4.1	....	634	347	517	27
66	65.00	27.00	167	3,600	1,383	2,055	1,574	1,844	211	−138	120	1.8	....	211	409	271	42
67	66.25	18.00	222	15,600	2,297	1,693	1,412	1,050	643	−610	480	.9	30	673	963	353	24
68	66.75	4.00	188	3,200	2,006	906	262	778	128	−236	240	−2.2	20	148	646	410	22
69	68.50	35.00	186	6,500	1,062	2,242	1,996	1,630	612	83	200	5.4	....	612	647	730	44
70	68.50	30.00	133	2,500	1,508	1,886	1,384	1,234	652	371	80	14.3	....	652	333	704	48
71	68.50	27.00	185	4,000	1,731	2,272	1,708	1,217	1,055	654	600	7.9	....	1,055	447	1,101	33
72	68.75	35.00	314	7,500	957	4,348	4,022	2,287	1,961	1,369	600	16.1	....	1,961	657	2,026	36
73	69.75	35.00	236	2,250	1,979	3,193	2,948	1,592	1,601	1,305	360	29.3	....	1,601	418	1,723	35
74	70.25	30.00	125	4,400	1,397	1,478	1,252	823	655	249	360	5.1	312	967	377	626	26
75	71.50	10.00	72	3,500	1,764	1,701	258	627	1,074	706	360	13.6	360	1,434	539	1,245	30
76	*a* 72.00	27.00	311	4,375	1,861	2,930	2,488	1,346	1,584	1,147	400	19.0	35	1,619	914	2,061	36
77	74.00	14.00	286	10,125	2,051	2,545	1,359	1,414	1,131	279	300	6.8	....	1,131	477	756	29
78	74.00	20.00	300	12,000	2,853	4,452	2,294	2,287	2,165	1,125	900	8.5	....	2,165	944	2,069	30
79	74.25	20.00	325	15,000	2,336	2,924	2,151	1,780	1,144	−70	420	4.2	....	1,144	628	558	48
80	75.00	35.00	262	4,000	2,422	3,611	3,096	1,027	2,584	2,134	600	30.9	90	2,674	512	2,646	29
81	75.75	23.00	152	3,000	1,612	1,756	1,125	1,292	464	141	200	5.7	....	464	333	474	34
82	75.75	16.00	125	9,500	1,926	2,270	680	1,299	971	171	300	5.9	100	1,071	558	729	42
83	*a* 75.75	15.00	267	9,300	1,208	1,780	1,358	562	1,218	483	300	8.7	108	1,326	684	1,167	20
84	75.75	30.00	233	5,000	2,402	2,579	2,502	1,254	1,325	807	360	13.0	540	1,865	724	1,531	39
85	76.25	18.00	250	2,300	1,296	2,755	1,515	1,470	1,285	1,033	480	22.4	....	1,285	460	1,493	40
86	*a* 76.75	14.00	214	7,000	1,529	1,634	1,032	1,100	534	−63	300	2.7	....	534	352	289	36
87	77.25	16.00	469	10,000	2,503	4,669	2,583	2,648	2,021	1,146	480	12.3	....	2,021	736	1,882	41
88	77.50	34.00	170	7,000	1,852	2,764	2,055	1,814	950	330	700	2.8	....	950	494	824	54
89	78.25	25.00	320	10,000	2,088	3,695	2,868	2,351	1,344	498	300	8.6	....	1,344	555	1,053	38
90	78.25	22.00	250	15,000	3,173	3,613	1,918	1,808	1,805	533	1,200	3.3	....	1,805	880	1,413	56
91	78.50	24.00	22[illegible]	5,000	1,289	2,491	1,864	1,495	996	556	420	9.2	25	1,021	558	1,114	30
92	78.50	24.00	229	9,500	2,174	4,772	1,927	2,186	2,586	1,769	250	20.0	360	2,586	641	2,410	38
93	80.75	40.00	184	4,000	2,149	2,792	2,556	1,826	966	536	500	7.6	....	1,326	543	1,079	42
94	81.75	32.00	219	4,905	1,641	2,829	2,500	1,575	1,254	796	480	11.8	....	1,254	481	1,277	35
95	82.50	24.00	504	10,250	4,430	7,004	4,425	3,876	3,128	2,100	600	17.2	....	3,128	1,337	3,437	72
96	83.00	30.00	217	7,500	1,909	3,812	2,482	1,282	2,530	1,871	500	21.6	....	2,530	402	2,273	41
97	83.75	50.00	180	10,000	973	3,315	2,701	2,069	1,246	478	300	8.6	....	1,246	38	516	57
98	*a* 84.25	12.00	421	18,400	2,006	2,857	1,735	1,827	1,030	−398	600	2.1	....	1,030	566	168	40
99	85.50	40.00	125	4,680	1,084	1,976	1,735	1,236	740	337	360	6.6	160	900	456	793	40
100	86.50	30.00	192	4,510	1,918	3,085	2,174	1,307	1,778	1,328	360	22.1	....	1,778	522	1,850	34
101	88.25	20.00	300	6,000	1,608	3,107	2,002	762	2,345	1,812	480	24.5	....	2,345	569	2,381	22
102	88.25	12.00	333	8,025	1,765	6,034	4,814	2,786	3,248	2,563	350	29.6	....	3,248	571	3,134	50
103	*a* 88.25	27.00	102	6,750	1,760	1,813	990	1,298	515	−81	100	4.9	....	515	502	421	35
104	88.50	29.00	241	12,600	4,419	3,180	2,415	1,607	1,573	382	500	6.3	....	1,573	443	825	28
105	88.75	24.00	333	20,000	2,451	3,648	2,839	2,794	854	−718	300	2.5	....	854	506	−212	59

a Includes crop and rented out.

TABLE 1A.—*Summary of the farm business on each of 280 white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1918*—Continued.

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Real estate.	Other capital.	Total receipts.	Cotton receipts.	Total expenses.	Farm income.	Labor income.	Operator's labor.	Per cent return on capital.	Family labor.	Family income.	Family living from farm.	Labor income plus family living from farm.	Total months of labor.
106	[a] 91.50	20.00	175	$15,540	$1,220	$2,208	$1,203	$984	$1,224	$51	$600	3.7	....	$1,224	$558	$609	16
107	92.00	30.00	342	10,200	3,385	4,946	3,376	2,686	2,260	1,309	600	12.2	....	2,260	841	2,150	54
108	92.25	35.00	152	5,800	1,632	2,588	1,909	1,363	1,225	705	600	8.4	$3	1,228	514	1,219	38
109	92.50	28.00	314	11,800	1,599	4,204	3,293	998	3,206	2,268	900	17.2	50	3,256	1,005	3,273	29
110	94.75	40.00	238	7,500	1,374	3,653	3,024	2,560	1,093	472	50	11.8	....	1,093	615	1,087	55
111	95.50	45.00	156	12,000	2,728	3,177	2,460	1,458	1,719	688	360	7.5	440	2,159	730	1,418	45
112	96.00	40.00	262	6,860	4,910	4,212	3,166	3,438	774	− 50	500	2.3	65	839	1,027	977	80
113	96.00	30.00	267	7,500	2,149	4,175	2,888	3,210	965	290	600	3.8	....	965	746	1,036	49
114	96.00	30.00	333	7,500	2,033	5,711	3,520	2,274	3,437	2,770	600	29.8	....	3,437	406	3,176	52
115	97.00	34.00	221	9,000	1,355	3,409	2,635	1,764	1,645	920	480	11.2	....	1,645	684	1,604	40
116	97.75	25.00	140	2,700	1,410	1,610	1,216	1,203	407	119	360	1.1	....	407	330	449	31
117	98.25	35.00	271	14,000	2,117	4,813	3,403	2,345	2,468	1,340	750	10.7	240	2,708	877	2,217	53
118	98.50	28.00	500	14,000	4,113	6,649	4,792	2,006	4,643	3,375	600	22.3	....	4,643	769	4,144	32
119	99.50	38.00	92	2,851	1,612	1,495	1,219	709	786	474	300	10.9	240	1,026	662	1,136	25
120	99.75	22.00	205	15,000	2,468	2,533	1,395	2,016	517	− 706	450	.4	200	717	860	154	37
121	100.75	40.00	294	3,300	1,683	4,350	3,567	2,602	1,748	1,399	300	29.1	85	1,833	523	1,922	64
122	101.50	48.00	312	11,200	3,088	6,385	5,330	3,181	3,204	2,204	1,000	15.4	110	3,314	942	3,146	68
123	102.00	80.00	231	8,760	1,621	5,985	5,797	4,672	1,313	586	250	10.2	....	1,313	....	586	66
124	105.25	50.00	162	3,750	1,558	2,747	2,641	2,336	411	39	480	− 1.3	40	451	837	876	48
125	105.25	27.00	348	8,400	4,609	6,491	3,275	2,938	3,553	2,642	360	24.5	....	3,553	706	3,348	51
126	107.00	37.00	297	7,050	2,130	4,586	3,883	3,090	1,496	853	900	6.5	....	1,496	803	1,656	66
127	107.50	33.00	220	15,300	2,076	3,239	2,589	1,903	1,336	120	480	4.9	....	1,336	471	591	44
128	108.25	40.00	375	17,500	2,134	6,523	5,268	4,283	2,240	866	400	9.4	....	2,240	1,191	2,057	80
129	110.00	32.00	312	20,000	3,201	5,420	3,460	3,123	2,297	673	900	6.0	....	2,297	710	1,383	72
130	110.25	55.00	209	8,000	2,287	4,535	4,266	2,606	1,929	1,209	360	15.2	672	2,601	606	1,815	59
131	111.50	32.00	359	15,000	3,912	6,098	4,049	4,087	2,011	687	700	6.9	....	2,011	856	1,543	63
132	112.50	55.00	345	15,600	2,986	6,444	5,829	4,964	1,480	179	480	5.4	150	1,630	612	791	57
133	113.75	40.00	125	8,500	1,714	2,406	1,797	1,406	1,000	285	240	7.4	....	1,000	423	708	35
134	[a] 115.25	9.00	158	8,100	1,283	2,014	429	1,168	846	189	360	5.2	50	896	569	758	29
135	[a] 117.00	15.00	133	5,000	3,270	1,858	687	1,160	698	119	200	6.0	....	698	687	806	19
136	117.00	34.00	140	4,500	1,234	2,536	1,609	1,813	723	322	300	7.4	....	723	390	712	55
137	122.00	51.00	209	16,000	2,843	4,675	3,829	3,184	1,491	172	480	5.4	600	2,091	993	1,165	77
138	123.25	55.00	177	6,975	1,370	3,544	2,933	2,617	927	343	600	3.9	....	927	1,040	1,383	71

139	123.25	42.00	262	23,000	3,568	5,865	3,921	3,409	2,456	596	600	7.0	60	2,516	934	1,530	77
140	124.00	50.00	150	8,000	2,096	3,264	2,586	2,497	767	60	200	5.6		767	879	939	39
141	124.75	53.00	307	10,125	3,279	8,118	5,944	4,813	3,305	2,367	600	20.2		3,305	1,042	3,409	89
142	126.50	26.00	220	17,500	2,164	3,305	1,753	1,548	1,757	381	500	6.4		1,757	564	945	37
143	*a* 126.50	43.00	326	15,300	5,121	6,969	5,205	4,187	2,782	1,353	600	10.7		2,782	628	1,981	58
144	130.00	55.00	236	11,825	3,037	7,535	4,733	3,230	4,305	3,265	600	24.9	40	4,345	972	4,237	73
145	*a* 131.00	12.00	333	7,500	808	2,948	1,378	1,000	1,948	1,366	1,100	10.2	400	2,348		1,366	28
146	133.00	42.00	305	15,480	2,522	6,438	4,310	4,679	1,759	499	450	7.3		1,759	714	1,213	65
147	*a* 133.75	15.00	283	10,000	787	2,384	1,517	954	1,430	675	300	10.4		1,430	571	1,246	22
148	*a* 135.50	40.00	338	14,250	2,794	5,641	4,499	3,237	2,404	1,211	1,200	7.1		2,404	1,091	2,302	72
149	136.75	20.00	325	12,500	3,775	4,856	2,290	2,279	2,577	1,438	600	12.2	200	2,777	1,267	2,705	56
150	137.00	53.00	377	7,850	3,734	9,060	6,882	4,104	4,956	4,145	360	39.7	120	5,076	582	4,727	82
151	138.75	43.00	203	14,320	2,721	4,022	3,079	2,240	1,782	589	400	8.1		1,782	661	1,250	54
152	139.50	45.00	71	12,000	2,504	1,792	1,121	1,358	434	-581	480	-.3	175	609	580	-1	44
153	140.00	50.00	180	9,750	1,426	3,601	2,430	2,615	986	204	150	7.5	360	1,346	841	1,045	55
154	140.25	65.00	223	10,000	4,357	6,113	4,888	3,495	2,618	1,613	500	14.8	50	2,668	699	2,312	68
155	142.00	45.00	167	22,500	2,777	3,863	2,612	2,889	974	-795	480	2.0	420	1,394	961	166	86
156	143.00	63.00	246	12,375	3,889	7,057	5,341	4,389	2,668	1,530	420	13.8		2,668	755	2,285	100
157	143.25	35.00	129	9,125	6,449	3,387	1,407	2,760	627	-463	250	2.4		627	391	-72	68
158	*a* 144.00	46.00	238	6,800	1,511	7,498	3,934	3,926	3,572	2,990	480	37.2	200	3,772	759	3,749	63
159	145.50	45.00	267	20,200	3,773	5,837	4,104	3,353	2,484	806	600	7.9	20	2,504	1,175	1,981	62
160	147.00	45.00	311	14,175	4,529	6,846	4,948	3,802	3,044	1,735	1,200	9.9		3,044	573	2,308	82
161	148.50	36.00	250	16,850	2,897	4,347	3,390	2,976	1,371	-11	600	3.9		1,371	738	727	39
162	*a* 149.00	18.00	194	15,000	927	3,002	1,182	1,554	1,448	333	200	7.8		1,448	492	825	24
163	149.00	85.00	294	9,400	3,359	9,362	8,696	4,872	4,490	3,597	1,000	27.4		4,490	315	3,912	114
164	150.25	51.00	216	9,750	3,615	4,400	3,338	2,982	1,418	482	400	7.6		1,418	313	795	56
165	153.25	65.00	385	14,625	4,517	10,644	8,420	6,338	4,306	2,966	600	19.4		4,306	602	3,568	87
166	154.75	31.00	155	12,000	3,598	3,863	1,602	2,268	1,595	503	600	6.4		1,595	792	1,295	39
167	155.50	75.00	247	15,000	1,622	7,749	6,437	5,137	2,612	1,448	1,200	8.5		2,612	103	1,551	67
168	*a* 156.50	55.00	273	25,000	3,215	6,615	5,334	4,594	2,021	46	1,500	1.8		2,021	1,446	1,492	96
169	*a* 161.00	35.00	286	25,000	1,970	4,782	3,435	3,173	1,609	-279	1,000	2.3		1,609	1,406	1,127	54
170	165.75	45.00	233	10,000	3,203	4,704	3,599	4,414	290	-634	1,200	-6.9	480	770	900	266	60
171	166.00	59.00	205	20,200	4,043	5,748	4,475	3,649	2,099	402	1,000	4.5		2,099	885	1,287	98
172	*a* 167.75	67.00	144	16,720	2,921	4,860	3,383	2,479	2,381	1,006	400	10.1	100	2,481	615	1,621	53
173	168.00	50.00	300	15,750	3,602	8,247	5,212	4,506	3,741	2,386	500	16.8		3,741	625	3,011	104
174	174.75	40.00	350	32,250	7,539	11,865	4,393	4,588	7,277	4,492	1,200	15.3	50	7,327	1,221	5,713	89
175	175.25	85.00	229	15,300	3,948	6,718	6,652	3,333	3,385	2,038	1,000	12.4	200	3,585	1,220	3,258	72
176	176.00	86.00	298	32,000	5,825	10,863	9,219	4,774	6,089	3,441	600	14.5		6,089	671	4,112	88
177	176.50	75.00	313	12,150	4,784	9,970	7,930	6,728	3,242	2,057	300	17.4		3,242	665	2,722	114
178	*a* 181.00	45.00	311	27,500	5,260	7,897	4,881	5,730	2,167	-126	1,000	3.6		2,167	729	603	87
179	181.50	75.00	200	21,000	4,453	7,779	5,236	5,305	2,474	692	500	7.8	80	2,554	1,224	1,916	120
180	182.25	68.00	257	26,100	5,237	7,975	6,102	5,129	2,846	652	1,500	4.3		2,846	939	1,591	122

a Includes crop land rented out.

TABLE 1A.—*Summary of the farm business on each of 280 white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1918*—Continued.

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Real estate.	Other capital.	Total receipts.	Cotton receipts.	Total ex-penses.	Farm income.	Labor income.	Oper-ator's labor.	Per cent return on capital.	Family labor.	Family income.	Family living from farm.	Labor income plus family living from farm.	Total months of labor.
181	184.00	90.00	250	$18,000	$3,917	$10,952	$7,680	$6,390	$4,562	$3,028	$1,200	15.3	....	$4,562	$719	$3,747	88
182	a 184.50	20.00	368	16,560	2,630	5,202	3,192	1,096	4,106	2,763	600	18.3	....	4,106	571	3,334	37
183	186.25	120.00	333	20,000	8,897	15,442	14,144	7,082	8,360	6,337	600	26.8	....	8,360	559	6,896	115
184	186.75	80.00	250	12,900	3,581	9,316	5,700	5,571	3,745	2,591	600	19.1	$300	4,045	774	3,365	74
185	a 187.25	33.00	167	30,000	1,311	3,531	1,879	2,102	1,429	− 763	100	4.2	....	1,429	363	− 400	59
186	190.25	115.00	426	30,000	5,439	19,371	17,068	9,443	9,928	7,447	1,800	22.9	....	9,928	1,133	8,580	170
187	195.50	100.00	350	26,500	4,428	14,521	12,120	8,179	6,342	4,177	500	18.9	....	6,342	1,320	5,497	124
188	198.50	46.00	234	24,000	4,467	5,264	3,645	4,418	846	−1,147	1,200	− 1.2	400	1,246	1,440	293	92
189	a 198.50	55.00	291	17,500	4,243	8,780	5,741	4,810	3,970	2,448	800	14.6	....	3,970	792	3,240	79
190	200.75	40.00	186	29,100	4,834	6,492	2,587	3,944	2,548	173	600	5.7	230	2,778	831	1,004	88
191	202.25	48.00	333	14,400	7,706	8,959	5,667	4,596	4,363	2,816	900	15.7	....	4,363	820	3,636	68
192	202.50	60.00	267	18,750	4,511	8,977	5,878	4,839	4,138	2,510	500	15.6	....	4,138	984	3,494	71
193	a 204.00	76.00	223	16,800	2,754	8,132	5,830	4,756	3,376	2,007	480	14.8	40	3,416	1,181	3,188	104
194	204.50	80.00	324	28,800	6,183	11,495	8,740	6,895	4,600	2,151	1,200	9.7	....	4,600	1,873	4,024	116
195	204.75	45.00	189	5,450	1,571	4,076	2,850	4,182	− 106	− 597	240	− 1.5	....	106	840	243	62
196	a 206.00	40.00	250	19,250	2,369	4,749	3,410	3,555	1,194	− 319	450	3.4	....	1,194	629	310	80
197	a 207.50	40.00	162	4,750	1,582	4,141	2,256	1,598	2,543	2,100	500	32.3	100	2,643	693	2,793	44
198	a 209.50	57.00	333	18,680	2,616	7,267	6,460	4,055	3,212	1,721	50	14.8	....	3,212	683	2,404	92
199	220.50	80.00	250	26,172	4,456	10,308	6,556	6,780	3,528	1,384	800	8.9	....	3,528	1,039	2,423	96
200	222.50	74.00	223	32,475	3,580	8,370	5,842	3,172	5,198	2,674	1,200	11.1	260	5,458	769	3,443	76
201	a 222.75	35.00	214	31,200	3,000	4,925	2,576	2,470	2,435	61	900	4.6	....	2,455	100	161	51
202	225.00	60.00	508	20,000	5,828	13,129	9,998	8,471	4,658	2,850	600	15.7	....	4,658	692	3,542	108
203	231.00	100.00	425	47,250	11,241	20,267	15,120	7,107	13,160	9,066	1,800	19.4	....	13,160	1,268	10,334	135
204	a 232.25	60.00	292	24,375	5,922	8,313	5,770	5,851	2,462	341	1,200	4.2	....	2,462	506	847	58
205	232.25	40.00	212	11,325	5,991	6,793	2,929	5,113	1,680	468	300	8.0	....	1,680	417	885	110
206	232.50	81.00	173	12,200	4,466	5,704	4,802	4,669	1,035	− 132	500	3.2	....	1,035	719	587	99
207	a 232.50	35.00	371	20,000	2,749	6,687	4,332	4,397	2,290	698	75	9.7	....	2,290	975	1,673	57
208	a 237.50	30.00	385	42,500	4,846	6,538	3,381	5,032	1,506	−1,808	800	1.5	....	1,506	1,359	− 449	70
209	246.75	75.00	187	18,000	5,663	7,228	4,668	4,695	2,533	877	700	7.8	60	2,593	1,016	1,893	77
210	247.00	150.00	300	40,000	6,188	17,017	15,743	8,205	8,812	5,579	600	17.8	....	8,812	546	6,125	154
211	248.50	75.00	267	28,875	7,104	12,560	6,544	6,337	6,223	3,704	1,000	14.5	....	6,223	862	4,566	117
212	a 249.00	75.00	188	15,750	2,151	5,651	4,662	3,981	1,670	417	100	8.8	....	1,670	544	961	108
213	a 249.50	95.00	211	30,000	4,713	7,694	6,774	5,058	2,636	206	600	5.9	....	2,636	1,280	1,486	83

214	252.00	180.00	206	16,000	4,557	14,403	13,367	7,341	7,062	5,623	600	31.4	500	7,562	910	6,533	123
215	259.00	40.00	300	29,910	5,445	7,678	4,074	5,192	2,486	11	800	4.8	....	2,486	809	820	84
216	260.25	64.00	298	51,000	6,979	8,606	6,744	7,991	615	−3,444	420	.3	....	615	1,150	−2,294	98
217	264.75	40.00	162	14,000	6,423	5,561	2,267	4,193	1,368	− 62	480	4.4	....	1,368	731	669	94
218	*a* 270.75	40.00	289	26,000	4,126	7,302	3,897	3,276	4,026	1,917	600	11.4	....	4,026	712	2,629	45
219	271.00	75.00	200	19,000	4,778	7,490	5,418	5,790	1,700	36	800	3.8	770	2,470	845	881	126
220	*a* 275.75	125.00	136	24,000	3,252	6,516	5,582	3,776	2,740	832	350	8.8	....	2,740	426	1,258	64
221	*a* 276.75	105.00	105	22,500	3,630	5,371	3,547	5,155	216	−1,613	600	− 1.5	....	216	891	− 722	139
222	279.00	61.00	322	27,400	4,358	9,230	7,147	7,501	1,729	− 494	900	2.6	330	2,059	948	454	94
223	280.50	140.00	64	13,500	2,991	4,220	3,069	4,057	163	− 991	....	1.0	....	163	943	− 48	93
224	283.00	74.00	179	34,200	5,830	7,823	4,474	4,941	2,882	80	900	5.0	....	2,882	903	983	95
225	287.00	90.00	128	18,300	3,716	7,363	3,942	3,207	4,156	2,615	600	16.2	....	4,156	344	2,959	106
226	298.00	95.00	280	35,040	3,755	10,469	9,483	9,491	978	−1,738	800	.5	....	978	967	− 771	138
227	317.00	83.00	223	23,950	7,169	12,425	6,520	4,835	7,590	5,412	900	21.5	....	7,590	906	6,318	84
228	318.50	118.00	276	50,000	10,925	13,655	10,940	8,600	5,055	790	700	7.2	....	5,055	1,444	2,234	138
229	332.25	100.00	180	20,000	5,903	6,496	6,069	4,522	1,974	161	1,200	3.0	....	1,974	786	947	79
230	*a* 342.00	125.00	260	23,800	4,396	16,362	11,902	8,442	7,920	5,946	1,200	23.8	....	7,920	816	6,762	90
231	343.00	*a* 60.00	375	56,250	4,771	10,389	7,589	5,859	4,530	259	360	6.8	....	4,530	450	709	90
232	343.25	125.00	560	30,000	18,653	31,686	23,734	15,532	16,154	12,748	3,169	26.7	....	16,154	1,252	14,000	257
233	347.25	84.00	214	34,400	6,114	9,158	6,353	4,821	4,337	1,501	1,200	7.7	100	4,437	874	2,375	98
234	*a* 357.50	21.00	238	16,000	1,453	3,927	1,745	1,436	2,491	1,269	480	11.5	80	2,571	903	2,172	39
235	*a* 357.75	54.00	222	54,300	3,697	7,648	4,153	3,886	3,762	− 298	1,000	4.8	....	3,762	1,063	765	110
236	*a* 358.50	30.00	167	30,000	2,422	4,386	1,781	1,890	2,496	226	500	6.2	45	2,541	587	813	31
237	361.50	180.00	231	27,400	7,133	15,477	13,266	11,329	4,148	1,731	1,000	9.1	....	4,148	1,077	2,808	158
238	365.50	205.00	217	30,000	6,284	17,741	15,421	11,201	6,540	4,000	600	16.4	....	6,540	802	4,802	197
239	368.75	190.00	376	50,000	14,419	34,172	25,186	11,705	22,467	17,958	1,200	33.0	....	22,467	1,003	18,961	250
240	*a* 378.25	100.00	340	57,500	2,312	15,858	12,298	7,951	7,907	3,720	1,500	10.7	....	7,907	1,102	4,822	152
241	386.00	200.00	288	53,800	7,928	21,529	20,331	13,366	8,163	3,842	500	12.4	....	8,163	748	4,590	177
242	*a* 398.00	140.00	307	51,250	5,285	18,617	15,165	9,940	8,677	4,720	1,500	12.7	90	8,767	1,304	6,024	175
243	406.75	150.00	350	60,750	10,763	28,525	18,731	18,613	9,912	4,906	900	12.6	10	9,922	725	5,631	295
244	432.00	140.00	357	47,250	11,318	21,214	17,634	13,485	7,729	3,629	1,200	11.2	....	7,729	1,231	4,860	217
245	443.75	150.00	290	25,000	10,877	20,987	16,160	9,826	11,161	8,650	1,000	28.3	....	11,161	857	9,507	208
246	*a* 450.50	191.00	173	28,000	8,946	15,348	11,673	9,622	5,726	3,140	1,500	11.4	300	6,026	657	3,797	195
247	450.75	190.00	229	45,900	9,474	18,626	15,026	11,333	7,293	3,417	1,000	11.4	....	7,293	650	4,067	189
248	462.50	130.00	250	35,000	6,175	14,058	11,073	9,885	4,173	1,291	1,500	6.5	....	4,173	665	1,956	148
249	*a* 467.75	104.00	230	32,400	4,208	12,541	7,523	6,527	6,014	3,451	1,000	13.7	300	6,314	1,035	4,486	132
250	*a* 495.00	172.50	290	43,750	9,591	20,053	17,526	9,619	10,434	6,700	1,200	17.3	....	10,434	353	7,053	192
251	531.00	220.00	258	88,500	12,603	31,947	21,193	19,686	12,261	5,184	1,200	10.9	440	12,701	1,266	6,450	339
252	*a* 531.00	230.00	252	59,500	9,985	25,666	20,118	11,231	14,435	9,571	450	20.1	....	14,435	373	9,944	211
253	536.00	43.00	174	65,000	24,664	15,552	2,623	8,699	6,853	577	1,000	6.5	....	6,853	632	1,209	196
254	*a* 543.75	120.00	183	65,000	10,699	14,468	7,424	10,054	4,414	− 885	1,800	3.4	....	4,414	1,044	159	142
255	*a* 554.50	72.00	250	95,400	3,044	10,664	6,358	6,342	4,322	−2,569	1,200	3.2	....	4,322	573	−1,996	145

a Includes crop land rented out.

TABLE 1A.—*Summary of the farm business on each of 280 white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1918*—Continued.

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Real estate.	Other capital.	Total receipts.	Cotton receipts.	Total ex-penses.	Farm income.	Labor income.	Oper-ator's labor.	Per cent return on capital.	Family labor.	Family income.	Family living from farm.	Labor income plus family living from farm.	Total months of laber.
256	*a* 559.50	140.00	254	$38,000	$3,103	$15,486	$12,281	$7,081	$8,405	$5,528	$500	19.2	....	$8,405	$551	$6,079	148
257	*a* 564.75	90.00	383	45,000	3,366	17,534	12,215	7,628	9,906	6,520	600	19.2	....	9,906	741	7,261	100
258	596.75	148.00	243	28,000	6,908	16,757	12,549	9,904	6,853	4,409	1,000	16.8	....	6,853	1,152	5,561	136
259	*a* 601.50	75.00	400	56,250	8,269	25,698	11,464	9,593	16,105	11,589	1,000	23.4	....	16,105	1,308	12,897	144
260	616.75	236.00	178	82,500	12,075	20,992	14,706	15,551	5,441	−1,179	1,200	4.5	....	5,441	1,040	− 139	259
261	*a* 625.00	246.00	285	50,000	14,943	32,370	25,496	13,029	19,341	14,795	900	28.4	....	19,341	641	15,436	213
262	*a* 672.75	180.00	341	60,000	13,066	28,993	20,015	18,654	10,339	5,224	3,000	10.0	....	10,339	1,259	6,483	308
263	737.50	326.00	215	96,000	20,639	30,015	24,928	22,479	7,536	− 629	1,200	5.4	....	7,536	1,090	461	476
264	*a* 738.50	250.00	300	90,000	10,722	39,373	28,084	16,668	22,705	15,654	1,000	21.6	$240	22,945	609	16,263	227
265	792.50	295.00	373	100,000	21,474	41,808	38,630	25,289	16,519	8,016	2,000	12.0	....	16,519	1,920	9,936	564
266	*a*820.00	180.00	194	100,000	9,496	17,651	12,423	10,958	6,693	− 972	1,000	5.2	....	6,693	1,472	500	157
267	820.25	250.00	212	78,440	16,877	22,386	18,865	17,085	5,301	−1,371	675	4.8	....	5,301	920	− 451	196
268	*a*825.00	142.00	208	92,000	6,849	18,245	9,794	9,501	8,744	1,825	1,200	7.6	500	9,244	791	2,616	147
269	*a*867.00	306.00	301	59,840	11,787	40,367	34,538	20,395	19,972	14,958	1,200	26.2	....	19,972	982	15,940	352
270	*a*920.00	435.00	231	80,150	12,516	37,929	34,188	22,187	15,742	9,255	1,050	15.8	....	15,742	703	9,958	431
271	*a* 969.00	370.00	266	60,000	16,023	38,327	30,740	25,117	13,210	7,888	700	16.5	....	13,210	601	8,489	424
272	*a*1,043.00	350.00	309	83,200	17,659	48,214	37,634	25,719	22,495	15,435	1,200	21.5	....	22,495	1,238	16,673	468
273	*a*1,127.25	496.00	266	172,175	25,360	50,045	44,645	36,151	13,894	67	4,000	5.0	....	13,894	1,281	1,348	750
274	1,136.25	510.00	294	100,000	32,556	61,632	51,768	38,193	23,439	14,160	1,800	16.3	....	23,439	982	15,142	774
275	*a*1,150.50	110.00	159	100,000	9,536	17,071	5,455	8,545	8,526	858	3,000	5.0	....	8,526	509	1,367	190
276	*a*1,239.00	640.00	227	117,840	17,543	59,703	51,952	32,669	27,034	17,557	1,000	19.2	....	27,034	393	17,950	655
277	*a*1,241.00	680.00	261	200,000	39,118	72,364	62,899	51,832	20,532	3,794	1,000	8.2	....	20,532	1,443	5,237	641
278	*a*1,329.50	122.00	193	94,600	6,093	17,999	8,209	10,688	7,311	262	1,000	6.3	600	7,911	1,169	1,431	118
279	*a*1,459.25	117.00	391	147,000	13,543	27,984	15,935	12,887	15,097	3,859	600	9.0	....	15,097	978	4,837	250
280	*a*2,778.00	395.00	225	340,725	27,540	101,644	31,535	34,584	67,060	41,281	1,000	17.9	....	67,060	887	42,168	611
Average...	223.50	69.3	230	22,847	4,271	8,567	6,177	4,856	3,711	1,813	644	10.1	67	3,778	716	2,529	91

a Includes crop land rented out.

TABLE 2A.—*Summary of the farm business on each of 268 white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913.*

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Real estate.	Other capital.	Total receipts.	Cotton receipts.	Total expenses.	Farm income.	Labor income.	Operators labor.	Per cent return on capital.	Family labor.	Family income.	Total months of labor.
1	9.75	6.00	417	$1,500	$326	$472	$340	$314	$158	$30	$300	− 7.8	$100	$258	19
2	20.00	5.00	500	2,525	570	1,084	312	710	374	157	100	8.8	....	374	24
3	20.75	10.00	472	5,300	399	980	704	407	573	174	360	3.8	....	573	16
4	*a* 21.50	12.00	417	2,300	247	783	683	360	423	245	300	4.8	....	423	16
5	*a* 22.00	6.00	375	1,380	568	353	325	366	− 13	−149	200	−10.9	175	162	24
6	22.75	12.00	250	1,700	697	469	390	328	141	− 27	120	.9	120	261	28
7	23.00	7.00	321	1,200	418	317	270	342	75	− 38	250	−10.8	15	90	13
8	24.50	10.00	200	1,530	233	306	264	284	22	−101	130	− 6.1	20	42	13
9	25.00	15.00	233	800	301	543	513	217	326	249	250	6.9	10	336	13
10	25.50	12.00	208	2,500	395	382	355	195	187	− 16	200	− .4	....	187	13
11	26.50	15.00	200	560	240	449	423	214	235	179	150	10.6	....	235	12
12	27.50	13.00	385	1,500	732	790	684	654	136	− 20	200	− 2.8	....	136	24
13	28.50	10.00	200	2,280	536	978	260	588	390	193	250	5.0	10	400	26
14	30.25	22.00	307	1,420	741	900	890	900	0	−151	100	− 4.6	....	0	28
15	30.25	11.00	273	1,600	694	584	420	400	184	23	150	1.5	....	184	22
16	*a* 30.50	6.50	154	2,500	300	192	110	148	44	−152	200	− 5.6	8	52	13
17	*a* 30.50	8.00	312	1,500	269	411	340	365	46	− 78	150	− 5.9	125	171	20
18	32.00	17.00	294	990	780	669	637	450	219	95	125	5.3	160	379	23
19	35.00	18.00	389	1,000	888	1,166	955	1,020	146	14	100	2.4	....	146	22
20	35.00	16.00	250	2,450	670	591	540	299	292	74	180	3.6	25	317	14
21	35.50	15.00	100	5,600	591	289	198	369	− 80	−513	300	− 6.1	50	− 30	21
22	36.00	15.00	267	900	689	608	443	299	309	198	200	6.9	5	314	13
23	38.00	12.00	250	3,000	944	728	410	621	107	−169	225	− 3.0	100	207	21
24	38.00	18.00	194	1,800	343	676	442	691	− 15	−165	300	−14.7	300	285	32
25	38.00	23.00	261	3,000	372	852	740	582	270	34	100	5.0	....	270	29
26	39.00	8.00	188	2,500	369	1,078	215	496	582	381	300	9.8	10	592	20
27	40.00	18.00	222	1,800	430	646	524	356	290	134	100	8.5	130	420	22
28	40.00	16.00	281	3,360	358	942	693	322	620	360	240	10.2	....	620	17
29	41.00	18.00	194	2,500	151	846	518	617	229	43	210	.7	100	329	20
30	*a* 41.00	8.00	313	1,700	307	390	310	145	245	105	120	6.2	....	245	12
31	44.75	26.00	327	2,500	587	1,292	1,140	767	525	309	240	9.2	....	525	30
32	45.00	14.00	214	2,500	524	616	437	406	210	− 2	225	− .5	175	385	24
33	46.50	20.00	175	3,500	628	690	516	508	182	−107	200	− .4	....	182	28
34	47.00	20.00	300	1,800	783	1,058	900	646	412	231	50	14.0	325	737	34
35	48.00	11.00	169	1,890	715	838	766	502	336	154	126	8.1	....	336	27

[a] Includes crop land rented out.

TABLE 2A.—*Summary of the farm business on each of 268 white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913*—Continued.

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Real estate.	Other capital.	Total receipts.	Cotton receipts.	Total expenses.	Farm income.	Labor income.	Operators labor.	Per cent return on capital.	Family labor.	Family income.	Total months of labor.
36	50.00	10.00	233	$3,375	$481	$1,064	$970	$831	$233	-$37	$120	2.9		$233	26
37	51.00	27.00	204	4,000	305	903	767	521	382	81	75	7.1	$1	383	28
38	54.00	25.00	260	3,100	605	885	780	482	403	144	200	5.5		403	24
39	55.75	36.00	250	7,500	1,212	2,092	1,260	1,471	621	11	250	4.3		621	42
40	57.00	20.00	375	4,200	584	1,644	1,095	898	746	411	200	11.4	35	781	32
41	58.00	30.00	300	2,000	912	1,449	1,312	1,032	417	213	200	7.4		417	40
42	59.25	22.00	300	3,500	718	1,551	1,011	729	822	527	180	15.2	150	972	27
43	59.25	28.00	446	5,000	1,213	2,422	1,821	1,061	1,361	926	180	19.0		1,361	36
44	59.50	14.00	286	12,500	1,576	1,138	637	608	530	-455	240	-2.1	150	680	23
45	59.50	30.00	250	3,000	1,052	1,432	1,080	638	794	510	300	12.2	45	839	28
46	60.00	30.00	270	4,120	488	1,149	1,134	1,216	-67	-390	500	-12.3		-67	38
47	60.25	35.00	171	4,000	1,200	1,914	885	865	1,049	685	850	3.8		1,049	39
48	63.25	42.00	262	4,650	928	1,351	1,265	839	512	122	250	4.7		512	34
49	64.00	35.00	229	4,000	643	1,207	1,072	983	224	-101	100	2.7		224	44
50	64.00	48.00	312	5,000	921	2,381	2,276	1,770	611	197	420	3.2		611	40
51	65.00	40.00	338	3,300	776	2,057	1,938	997	1,060	775	200	21.1		1,060	36
52	66.75	40.00	275	2,670	763	1,540	1,345	951	589	349	150	12.8		589	36
53	67.00	41.00	354	2,300	1,444	1,997	1,796	1,724	273	11	400	-3.4		273	43
54	68.00	40.00	236	3,000	533	1,319	1,236	963	356	109	550	-5.5	15	371	35
55	70.00	20.00	250	6,000	1,428	1,160	744	1,027	133	-387	240	-1.4	210	343	43
56	[a] 70.00	12.00	250	1,680	477	465	410	211	254	-103	250	.2	10	264	13
57	70.50	40.00	100	6,000	754	649	584	624	25	-448	10	.2		25	25
58	71.00	30.00	450	4,400	1,848	2,200	2,023	1,093	1,107	670	120	15.8		1,107	39
59	71.00	36.00	333	3,000	1,460	2,112	1,719	951	1,161	849	240	20.6		1,161	36
60	71.50	40.00	362	3,520	1,621	2,162	2,076	1,398	764	404	480	5.5		764	43
61	72.25	30.00	250	5,000	1,758	1,291	1,063	891	400	-73	200	3.0	180	580	32
62	73.50	24.00	479	8,500	1,268	1,714	1,568	1,431	283	-401	150	1.4	25	308	29
63	73.75	35.00	257	2,500	908	1,129	1,075	863	266	27	365	2.9	425	691	43
64	74.50	34.00	338	3,000	1,511	1,945	1,601	1,155	790	474	400	8.6		790	39
65	[a] 75.00	20.00	200	5,050	422	782	550	690	92	-291	200	-2.0		92	33
66	75.00	35.00	200	1,500	1,490	977	884	678	299	90	240	2.0	100	399	32
67	[a] 76.75	16.00	188	2,860	721	555	354	482	73	-178	180	-3.0		73	24
68	78.50	43.00	430	8,180	2,401	3,460	2,848	1,619	1,841	1,100	600	11.7		1,841	52
69	79.00	45.00	467	9,500	2,892	3,130	2,940	2,427	703	-164	400	2.4		703	52
70	79.00	45.00	356	4,500	1,017	2,382	2,302	1,553	829	443	350	8.7		829	49
71	79.75	35.00	257	3,000	1,435	1,255	1,110	1,108	147	-163	200	-1.2		147	35
72	[a] 80.00	18.00	250	4,000	593	760	590	619	141	-181	100	.9		141	30

73	80.00	15.00	400	1,150	1,138	797	720	762	35	— 125	240	— 9.0	150	185	32
74	80.00	36.50	304	2,560	935	1,575	1,350	1,141	434	189	400	1.0	6	440	48
75	80.00	60.00	333	4,725	736	2,834	2,685	1,256	1,578	1,196	300	23.4	....	1,578	52
76	*a* 80.25	23.00	283	6,240	479	1,251	946	878	373	— 97	150	3.3	120	493	35
77	81.50	50.00	260	2,100	997	1,720	1,594	1,288	432	215	300	4.3	....	432	40
78	82.75	45.00	233	10,125	1,681	1,665	1,566	1,334	331	— 495	300	.3	....	331	42
79	83.50	25.00	240	9,600	1,253	1,451	780	1,127	324	— 436	300	.2	....	324	49
80	84.00	61.50	190	2,350	472	1,886	1,761	1,345	541	343	200	12.1	....	541	56
81	86.00	40.00	312	5,600	1,155	1,878	1,699	1,367	511	38	500	.2	180	691	53
82	86.50	40.00	350	2,000	1,135	1,884	1,788	1,445	439	220	400	1.2	....	439	56
83	*a* 87.50	35.00	228	3,000	1,117	1,007	872	746	261	— 27	240	.5	180	441	41
84	87.50	40.00	400	6,000	1,206	2,494	2,220	1,787	707	203	420	4.0	....	707	50
85	90.00	60.00	183	4,250	971	2,165	1,500	1,490	675	310	50	12.0	....	675	56
86	90.25	6.00	250	6,120	1,647	1,314	213	1,146	168	— 376	500	— 4.3	75	243	26
87	*a* 90.75	25.00	240	2,350	697	1,114	834	939	175	— 38	200	— .8	75	250	22
88	91.00	50.00	300	10,500	1,559	2,640	2,187	1,672	968	124	200	6.4	200	1,168	52
89	91.75	55.00	209	4,000	1,533	1,651	1,551	1,423	228	— 159	360	— 2.4	....	228	53
90	92.50	52.00	202	1,400	1,696	1,529	1,493	1,431	98	— 119	50	1.6	....	98	53
91	94.25	17.00	324	10,000	1,404	1,523	783	1,238	285	— 513	600	— 2.8	....	285	40
92	94.25	50.00	310	4,900	1,493	2,388	2,234	1,345	1,043	595	450	9.3	....	1,043	45
93	95.75	45.00	333	10,000	2,193	2,376	2,145	1,408	968	114	250	5.9	....	968	58
94	96.50	40.00	225	4,350	1,140	1,595	1,364	1,378	217	— 167	200	.3	200	417	50
95	96.75	46.00	359	7,500	2,124	3,097	2,499	2,061	1,036	362	360	7.0	200	1,236	59
96	96.75	46.00	261	3,705	1,397	2,127	1,732	668	1,459	1,102	600	16.8	300	1,759	32
97	98.00	49.00	235	8,000	1,818	2,067	1,720	1,475	592	— 95	360	— 2.4	....	592	52
98	98.00	69.00	471	7,500	1,555	5,457	4,902	3,441	2,016	1,382	250	19.5	....	2,016	64
99	*a* 98.50	60.00	392	10,445	2,061	3,204	2,796	1,763	1,441	566	300	9.1	....	1,441	54
100	*a* 99.00	32.00	266	10,950	1,456	1,330	1,020	879	451	— 417	400	....	....	451	32
101	100.25	47.00	351	8,500	1,661	3,028	2,516	1,931	1,097	386	180	9.0	....	1,097	61
102	100.75	25.00	240	7,400	1,920	1,636	820	1,282	354	— 298	600	— 2.6	....	354	50
103	101.25	56.00	223	7,500	1,419	2,230	1,968	1,552	678	54	250	4.8	75	753	55
104	*a* 102.25	18.75	293	6,940	949	1,517	710	782	735	183	180	7.0	15	750	29
105	*a* 102.50	31.00	261	3,000	826	1,408	1,012	930	478	210	280	5.2	5	483	40
106	102.50	60.00	425	4,360	2,587	3,755	3,032	2,146	1,609	1,123	500	16.0	....	1,609	57
107	103.50	10.00	150	13,500	1,944	3,193	200	1,499	1,694	613	730	6.2	300	1,994	44
108	103.75	70.00	168	3,560	1,137	2,263	1,880	1,303	960	631	75	18.8	280	1,240	64
109	104.00	60.00	306	4,275	1,289	2,667	2,561	1,988	679	290	400	5.0	....	679	52
110	104.00	60.00	167	3,000	1,626	1,769	1,577	1,065	704	380	300	8.7	75	779	57
111	104.75	60.00	183	4,666	881	1,285	1,270	1,548	— 263	— 651	200	— 8.4	300	37	60
112	107.50	60.00	312	7,750	1,277	3,155	2,863	1,776	1,379	747	300	12.0	....	1,379	62
113	108.00	60.00	367	12,000	1,746	3,767	3,401	2,397	1,370	408	600	5.6	....	1,370	57
114	108.50	65.00	331	9,000	1,218	2,954	2,908	2,259	695	— 20	350	3.4	75	770	78
115	109.00	65.00	308	9,000	2,146	3,293	2,730	1,890	1,403	623	500	8.1	100	1,503	60

a Includes crop land rented out.

TABLE 2A.—*Summary of the farm business on each of 268 white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga. 1913*—Continued.

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Real estate.	Other capital.	Total receipts.	Cotton receipts.	Total expenses.	Farm income.	Labor income.	Operators labor.	Per cent return on capital.	Family labor.	Family income.	Total months of labor.
116	109.25	65.00	346	$4,200	$2,105	$3,495	$3,116	$1,871	$1,624	$1,183	$500	17.8	....	$1,624	67
117	111.00	65.00	231	5,000	1,355	2,125	1,888	1,153	972	527	400	9.0	$450	1,422	65
118	113.50	65.00	269	8,000	1,699	2,640	2,025	1,520	1,120	441	400	7.4	....	1,120	63
119	a 116.00	10.00	250	4,300	704	696	317	569	127	— 223	150	— .5	275	402	30
120	a 116.00	38.00	342	4,000	964	2,461	1,972	1,081	1,380	1,033	200	23.8	....	1,380	38
121	117.75	70.00	321	10,000	1,867	2,697	2,250	1,694	1,003	172	150	7.2	150	1,153	67
122	118.25	72.00	257	8,000	1,297	2,972	2,891	2,362	610	— 41	300	3.3	....	610	68
123	118.25	60.00	292	4,500	1,782	3,413	2,455	1,671	1,742	1,302	360	22.0	....	1,742	56
124	119.00	60.00	300	6,400	2,669	3,034	2,493	1,996	1,038	403	480	6.2	....	1,038	70
125	119.50	75.00	227	4,860	1,071	2,234	2,065	2,004	230	— 185	600	6.2	....	230	58
126	120.25	65.00	300	12,000	2,999	3,232	2,700	2,521	711	— 339	240	3.1	....	711	63
127	121.50	76.00	336	5,000	1,139	3,820	3,788	2,194	1,626	1,196	360	20.6	....	1,626	71
128	122.00	80.00	212	9,000	1,813	2,557	2,313	2,063	494	— 263	250	2.3	....	494	66
129	123.75	75.00	253	5,160	997	2,960	2,636	1,784	1,176	745	250	15.0	200	1,376	70
130	125.00	48.00	271	12,000	2,525	2,113	1,612	1,719	394	— 623	200	1.3	200	594	76
131	a 126.00	90.00	105	11,000	1,006	1,439	1,332	1,317	122	— 718	360	— 2.0	240	362	48
132	a 126.25	20.00	200	6,350	780	1,156	560	949	207	— 293	500	— 4.1	100	307	39
133	130.00	67.00	358	20,000	1,995	3,715	3,644	2,581	1,134	— 406	500	2.9	....	1,134	72
134	130.00	51.00	294	11,250	4,348	2,986	1,986	2,255	731	— 361	250	3.1	150	881	59
135	a 130.00	30.00	167	4,500	588	1,100	725	678	422	66	50	7.3	....	422	40
136	132.00	23.00	391	9,600	2,735	2,506	1,357	1,593	913	50	800	.9	....	913	60
137	133.00	75.00	413	12,025	3,782	5,498	4,898	4,152	1,346	240	500	5.4	....	1,346	72
138	133.00	80.00	300	10,020	1,730	4,069	3,732	2,535	1,534	712	300	10.5	....	1,534	74
139	133.75	80.00	231	7,280	1,889	2,657	2,365	1,886	771	129	240	5.8	....	771	69
140	134.00	70.00	300	7,000	2,132	3,343	3,168	2,446	897	258	300	6.5	....	897	81
141	a 135.00	55.00	300	10,557	2,226	3,148	2,760	1,961	1,187	292	200	7.7	....	1,187	60
142	a 135.50	25.00	280	10,000	1,047	1,795	910	1,495	300	— 473	150	1.4	....	300	41
143	135.50	70.00	236	3,338	792	2,705	2,349	1,855	850	561	300	13.3	....	850	67
144	135.50	90.00	278	7,000	1,220	3,897	3,756	2,315	1,582	1,007	200	16.8	....	1,582	84
145	138.00	76.00	276	4,500	1,813	3,429	3,281	1,984	1,445	1,003	240	19.1	....	1,445	63
146	139.00	64.00	273	11,375	2,684	2,853	2,389	1,932	921	— 63	300	4.4	....	921	73
147	a 140.00	71.00	266	4,000	2,318	2,801	2,457	2,130	671	229	300	5.9	....	671	63
148	a 141.00	80.00	188	4,000	1,113	2,556	2,249	2,034	522	164	1,200	—13.3	....	522	72
149	141.00	95.00	263	7,500	3,136	4,384	3,625	3,049	1,335	590	900	4.1	200	1,535	92
150	141.00	75.00	380	8,500	2,638	5,435	4,355	3,496	1,939	1,159	1,000	8.4	100	2,039	79

151	142.00	67.00	291	11,475	3,262	4,610	2,825	2,658	1,952	920	600	9.2	....	1,952	74
152	144.50	70.00	321	10,000	3,612	3,391	3,000	2,388	1,003	50	1,200	− 1.4	....	1,003	87
153	a 145.25	7.00	643	15,000	1,083	1,640	585	1,077	563	− 563	200	2.3	....	563	30
154	147.25	40.00	225	10,000	2,029	2,951	1,366	1,847	1,104	262	600	4.2	....	1,104	66
155	149.00	65.00	273	7,500	2,847	3,270	2,445	2,055	1,215	491	480	7.1	....	1,215	69
156	150.00	120.00	167	5,300	2,012	3,280	2,500	2,816	464	− 48	....	6.4	....	464	78
157	151.75	100.00	300	9,240	1,675	4,844	4,519	2,531	2,313	1,549	300	18.4	....	2,313	62
158	154.00	90.00	344	5,000	1,934	4,826	4,225	2,626	2,200	1,715	180	29.1	....	2,200	82
159	155.00	115.00	222	5,000	1,283	3,446	3,023	2,524	922	482	300	9.9	200	1,122	96
160	a 157.75	35.00	257	10,875	933	2,104	1,071	1,323	781	− 46	300	4.1	....	781	33
161	158.00	87.00	328	9,900	2,893	5,460	4,571	3,108	2,352	1,456	500	14.5	....	2,352	84
162	158.25	112.00	377	14,600	2,240	7,327	6,653	4,566	2,761	1,582	600	9.4	....	2,761	95
163	160.50	75.00	320	8,000	2,564	4,202	3,596	2,782	1,420	681	300	10.6	....	1,420	100
164	160.50	117.00	385	16,000	2,504	5,754	5,655	3,726	2,028	733	400	8.8	600	2,628	82
165	161.00	96.00	224	12,555	1,877	3,393	2,980	2,244	1,149	139	300	5.9	100	1,249	93
166	161.00	96.00	250	8,840	2,819	3,686	3,330	1,947	1,739	923	240	12.9	....	1,739	68
167	167.50	90.00	228	13,050	2,089	3,609	3,073	2,323	1,286	226	300	6.5	....	1,286	87
168	170.00	80.00	344	11,700	4,269	4,900	4,113	3,521	1,379	261	400	6.1	....	1,379	90
169	a 170.00	75.00	360	7,750	1,178	4,487	3,880	2,384	2,103	1,478	600	16.8	150	2,253	74
170	172.00	82.00	268	9,750	3,888	3,299	2,964	2,761	538	− 417	500	.3	25	563	100
171	a 173.00	11.00	227	13,760	1,218	1,406	350	821	585	− 463	360	1.5	....	585	31
172	173.00	85.00	506	9,750	1,449	7,722	5,754	5,146	2,576	1,792	900	15.0	....	2,576	113
173	a 173.25	53.00	302	8,600	1,367	3,759	2,484	1,627	2,132	1,434	360	17.8	....	2,132	52
174	175.75	100.00	255	14,100	2,476	3,965	3,734	3,251	714	− 446	300	.2	....	714	86
175	176.25	84.00	185	16,000	3,274	2,612	2,320	2,725	− 113	− 1,462	600	− 3.7	25	− 88	104
176	185.00	80.75	269	10,000	3,345	4,407	3,327	2,925	1,482	548	200	9.6	....	1,482	86
177	a 186.00	52.00	260	17,500	1,068	2,483	1,840	1,401	1,082	− 218	100	5.3	....	1,082	66
178	187.50	75.00	287	18,000	3,221	2,913	2,580	2,681	232	− 1,253	1,000	− 4.6	180	412	92
179	200.00	120.00	171	10,125	2,899	2,475	2,460	2,202	273	− 639	400	− 1.0	....	273	122
180	202.00	118.00	169	3,750	1,420	3,597	2,900	2,293	1,304	942	400	17.5	200	1,504	112
181	a 202.50	63.00	254	12,000	1,392	3,065	2,310	1,973	1,092	155	400	5.2	30	1,122	64
182	202.75	140.00	375	9,000	2,761	9,154	8,435	6,481	2,673	1,850	600	17.6	....	2,673	120
183	205.50	135.00	322	17,800	3,279	5,877	5,712	3,973	1,904	428	600	6.2	120	2,024	113
184	206.75	155.00	316	9,900	3,378	7,470	7,025	5,736	1,734	805	300	10.8	400	2,134	182
185	208.25	53.00	453	16,840	4,367	8,608	3,743	3,268	5,340	3,856	600	22.4	....	5,340	92
186	a 209.00	90.00	467	17,400	2,965	7,255	6,330	3,003	4,252	2,826	1,200	15.0	384	4,636	76
187	211.75	88.50	627	15,000	7,822	10,492	7,530	6,262	4,230	2,632	500	16.3	200	4,430	125
188	213.00	120.00	258	12,000	1,980	5,590	4,885	3,242	2,348	1,369	600	12.5	....	2,348	109
189	a 215.00	100.00	250	12,000	573	5,103	3,970	4,200	903	23	900	....	....	903	114
190	a 216.00	40.00	350	7,750	1,179	2,981	2,110	1,698	1,283	658	300	11.0	....	1,283	42

a Includes crop land rented out.

TABLE 2A.—*Summary of the farm business on each of 268 white-owner farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913*—Continued.

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Real estate.	Other capital.	Total receipts.	Cotton receipts.	Total expenses.	Farm income.	Labor income.	Operators labor.	Per cent return on capital.	Family labor.	Family income.	Total months of labor.
191	226.00	118.00	246	$10,440	$2,322	$4,889	$4,230	$3,437	$1,452	$559	$300	9.0		$1,452	107
192	227.00	172.00	291	25,000	4,286	7,830	7,225	4,692	3,138	1,088	500	9.0		3,138	142
193	[a] 230.00	35.00	271	13,500	1,511	2,813	1,247	1,727	1,086	35	700	2.6	$24	1,110	50
194	230.75	150.00	400	14,000	4,012	9,867	8,700	4,989	4,878	3,617	800	22.6		4,878	140
195	234.00	160.00	241	10,000	1,190	5,913	5,394	4,428	1,485	702	600	7.9		1,485	123
196	[a] 237.50	50.00	280	8,000	1,817	2,895	1,850	1,580	1,315	628	500	8.3		1,315	42
197	238.00	140.00	393	23,400	6,994	7,715	7,150	4,797	2,918	790	1,000	6.3		2,918	162
198	[a] 240.00	133.00	260	18,150	2,641	6,218	5,241	4,189	2,029	574	600	6.9		2,029	111
199	241.00	115.00	222	30,000	7,901	6,780	3,315	4,457	2,323	− 330	1,500	2.2		2,323	109
200	245.50	150.00	173	10,500	1,127	4,017	3,671	2,116	1,901	1,087	150	15.1		1,901	102
201	247.50	160.00	359	15,000	2,883	9,638	8,313	5,985	3,653	2,401	500	17.6		3,653	154
202	[a] 248.00	64.00	281	17,000	2,341	3,662	2,778	2,224	1,438	84	500	4.8		1,438	67
203	[a] 250.00	100.00	220	15,150	1,088	4,008	2,920	2,601	1,407	270	200	7.4		1,407	90
204	253.25	130.00	185	17,000	3,229	5,405	3,452	3,688	1,717	301	500	6.0	300	2,017	138
205	[a] 253.50	150.00	310	22,960	3,180	8,057	6,700	3,855	4,202	2,372	500	14.2		4,202	112
206	[a] 254.50	120.00	188	10,000	4,252	4,035	3,150	3,475	560	− 438	1,500	6.6		560	120
207	[a] 256.00	40.00	275	8,520	1,381	3,217	1,513	1,650	1,567	874	300	12.8		1,567	52
208	[a] 263.50	55.00	195	10,000	1,483	2,117	1,398	1,763	354	− 450	250	.9		354	45
209	267.00	160.00	188	26,250	3,900	4,855	4,575	3,366	1,489	− 621	600	3.0		1,489	138
210	268.75	92.00	288	21,875	4,305	5,070	3,845	2,909	2,161	328	600	6.0		2,161	120
211	272.50	135.00	307	32,250	5,189	8,156	6,501	5,339	2,817	196	1,000	4.8		2,817	151
212	[a] 278.50	103.00	223	14,540	2,507	4,151	3,220	3,327	924	− 269	500	2.5		924	94
213	[a] 296.00	110.00	255	23,150	2,354	4,838	3,820	2,955	1,883	98	500	5.4		1,883	79
214	[a] 298.00	100.00	175	18,000	1,197	2,714	2,100	1,977	737	− 607	100	3.3		737	102
215	298.50	180.00	194	7,150	4,062	5,919	5,333	3,711	2,208	1,423	400	16.1		2,208	173
216	301.50	220.00	216	25,000	4,577	7,202	7,065	5,356	1,846	− 224	350	5.1		1,846	118
217	308.00	180.00	358	22,500	7,316	12,208	9,675	7,456	4,752	2,665	600	13.9		4,752	231
218	[a] 311.00	143.00	238	32,000	2,692	5,806	4,842	3,445	2,361	− 67	600	5.1	150	2,511	132
219	[a] 311.75	83.00	253	23,120	3,574	4,000	2,625	2,114	1,886	17	500	5.2		1,886	78
220	[a] 317.25	77.00	370	30,000	2,323	9,508	3,611	5,733	3,775	1,512	900	8.9		3,775	100
221	324.00	180.00	261	32,625	5,289	9,506	7,362	5,203	4,303	1,649	1,000	8.7		4,303	168
222	[a] 333.50	130.00	188	17,412	3,453	5,614	3,779	3,363	2,251	790	720	7.3		2,251	97
223	[a] 334.00	90.00	217	12,000	2,726	2,859	2,505	1,825	1,034	3	400	4.3		1,034	71
224	354.00	200.00	125	29,350	4,378	5,131	3,619	5,198	− 67	−2,428	600	− 2.0		− 67	143
225	357.00	217.00	396	18,000	7,762	13,056	13,009	8,751	4,305	2,502	800	13.6		4,305	190
226	[a] 360.00	174.00	218	21,000	5,836	6,442	5,815	5,061	1,381	− 498	200	4.4		1,381	166
227	[a] 362.50	125.00	178	13,600	3,901	5,810	3,167	3,070	2,740	1,515	300	13.9		2,740	112
228	[a] 372.00	200.00	195	22,800	5,323	6,588	5,806	5,195	1,393	− 576	700	2.5		1,393	173

229	379.00	175.00	240	15,000	7,716	5,846	5,440	5,543	303	−1,287	750	− 2.0	....	303	138
230	*a* 388.50	105.00	343	7,550	4,070	8,329	4,320	5,714	2,615	1,802	1,200	12.2	....	2,615	138
231	*a* 404.50	80.00	156	27,000	3,422	3,741	1,880	2,998	743	−1,387	300	− 1.5	....	743	80
232	419.00	300.00	367	30,000	8,906	16,389	15,440	9,736	6,653	3,930	1,000	14.5	....	6,653	238
233	438.50	252.00	167	32,000	6,300	9,957	6,075	7,653	2,304	− 377	400	5.0	....	2,304	233
234	*a* 451.00	165.00	348	20,700	4,812	12,089	8,688	5,013	7,076	5,290	600	25.4	....	7,076	155
235	*a* 453.50	140.00	393	17,675	1,974	10,513	7,850	6,515	3,998	2,623	1,000	15.3	....	3,998	128
236	454.00	270.00	204	32,000	6,859	10,353	8,100	8,974	1,379	−1,341	400	2.5	....	1,379	246
237	460.00	280.00	325	27,500	7,032	15,184	13,175	9,261	5,923	3,506	1,000	14.3	....	5,923	224
238	462.00	350.00	357	57,375	12,368	20,346	19,596	11,978	8,368	3,486	2,000	9.1	....	8,368	290
239	468.00	350.00	314	30,000	5,067	15,873	12,380	12,602	3,271	816	1,500	5.1	....	3,271	379
240	479.00	300.00	183	50,000	6,625	8,407	7,407	4,930	3,477	− 487	800	4.7	....	3,477	238
241	479.00	300.00	228	27,000	5,870	12,023	10,790	7,648	4,375	2,074	480	11.8	....	4,375	253
242	*a* 542.00	232.00	280	33,000	7,059	12,559	10,186	9,221	3,338	534	500	7.1	....	3,338	221
243	545.00	270.00	144	17,500	4,351	5,732	4,395	5,166	566	− 964	550	.1	....	566	283
244	*a* 545.00	175.00	229	16,700	4,287	7,533	6,000	4,693	2,840	1,371	800	9.7	....	2,840	169
245	*a* 548.00	126.00	421	32,000	3,989	9,204	6,360	6,543	2,661	142	2,000	1.8	....	2,661	121
246	*a* 558.25	202.00	238	34,800	4,074	6,620	5,645	5,809	811	−1,910	600	.5	....	811	204
247	560.00	360.00	326	48,750	13,185	17,967	16,917	10,637	7,330	2,995	2,000	8.6	....	7,330	314
248	594.50	390.00	141	21,465	3,783	8,360	7,950	5,740	2,620	853	400	8.8	....	2,620	266
249	*a* 625.50	280.00	325	25,000	11,178	14,092	11,203	10,426	3,666	1,134	1,800	5.2	....	3,666	296
250	*a* 692.00	450.00	296	58,850	26,391	20,645	19,955	11,501	9,144	3,177	900	9.7	....	9,144	337
251	728.75	495.00	303	82,500	13,754	23,821	23,240	15,095	8,726	1,988	2,000	7.0	....	8,726	377
252	*a* 733.00	200.00	360	42,000	6,077	13,368	10,328	6,651	6,717	3,352	1,000	11.9	....	6,717	181
253	758.00	400.00	250	55,000	8,814	15,308	13,438	12,248	3,060	−1,407	800	3.5	....	3,060	375
254	772.25	475.00	310	46,410	9,146	24,262	20,892	16,189	8,073	4,184	1,000	12.7	....	8,073	379
255	*a* 778.00	102.00	289	27,500	3,029	7,726	4,323	4,791	2,935	798	2,500	1.4	....	2,935	117
256	786.00	520.00	337	32,400	17,506	25,270	21,875	17,978	7,292	3,799	980	12.6	....	7,292	450
257	*a* 850.00	275.00	156	79,750	3,825	8,127	5,620	5,064	3,063	−2,787	600	2.3	....	3,063	160
258	*a* 854.00	340.00	319	33,000	6,912	17,723	14,982	14,573	3,150	356	1,000	5.4	....	3,150	279
259	*a* 878.00	350.00	184	30,000	3,349	9,831	7,849	7,258	2,573	239	750	5.5	....	2,573	256
260	*a* 942.50	425.00	166	46,710	5,129	11,500	9,762	9,134	2,366	−1,263	200	4.2	....	2,366	324
261	*a*1,014.00	350.00	314	41,600	14,911	18,146	15,187	10,553	7,593	3,637	1,200	11.3	....	7,593	293
262	*a*1,050.00	360.00	264	63,000	10,060	18,351	15,080	12,298	6,053	939	1,000	6.9	....	6,053	278
263	*a*1,172.00	445.00	233	42,000	5,947	18,218	14,740	11,768	6,450	3,094	900	11.6	....	6,450	364
264	*a*1,267.50	620.00	284	60,000	11,538	26,517	24,400	18,771	7,746	2,738	1,000	9.4	....	7,746	459
265	*a*1,300.00	136.00	206	60,000	3,191	8,274	3,932	6,054	2,220	−2,203	1,200	3.2	150	2,370	159
266	*a*1,628.00	985.00	357	140,000	22,372	55,013	51,704	35,701	19,312	7,946	2,500	10.4	....	19,312	755
267	*a*1,912.00	200.00	358	100,000	9,163	16,935	9,854	9,465	7,470	− 171	1,200	5.7	....	7,470	220
268	*a*2,617.00	905.00	318	200,000	35,708	46,644	38,284	28,352	18,292	1,792	1,000	7.3	....	18,292	704
Average	227.25	102.29	281	14,165	2,863	4,866	3,995	3,201	1,665	474	476	6.2	43	1,708	95

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a Includes crop land rented out.

TABLE 1B.—*Summary of the farm business on each of 166 colored-tenant farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1918.*

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Tenant's capital.	Tenant's total receipts.	Tenant's cotton receipts.	Tenant's total expense.	Tenant's farm income.	Tenant's labor income.	Operator's labor.	Family labor.	Family income.	Family living from farm.	Tenant's labor income and family living from farm.	Total months of labor.	Landlord's capital.	Landlord's receipts.	Landlord's expense.	Landlord's per cent return on capital.
1	53.75	25.00	204	$964	$1,848	$1,331	$1,026	$822	$755	$300	$560	$1,382	$794	$1,549	40	$2,400	$444	$41	16.8
2	54.25	35.00	86	310	375	312	457	− 82	− 104	300	30	−52	172	68	15	4,410	725	61	15.1
3	54.25	35.00	257	1,277	2,162	2,073	1,100	1,062	973	600	240	1,302	407	1,380	40	5,425	870	86	14.5
4	54.75	20.00	358	522	2,355	1,941	1,249	1,106	1,069	600	315	1,421	637	1,706	37	4,000	790	113	16.9
5	54.75	35.00	236	1,266	2,549	2,218	955	1,594	1,505	1,600	100	1,694	339	1,844	26	4,200	725	70	15.6
6	55.25	35.00	229	475	1,861	1,861	801	1,060	1,027	480	240	1,300	262	1,289	24	2,762	870	29	30.4
7	55.50	25.00	170	701	850	736	781	69	20	240	540	609	470	490	39	4,800	652	47	12.6
8	56.25	31.00	161	1,175	1,185	1,048	758	427	345	360	360	787	576	921	32	2,250	580	54	23.4
9	56.50	28.00	161	632	802	683	543	259	215	250	150	409	233	448	30	4,000	725	68	16.4
10	a 56.50	20.00	250	741	1,013	862	680	333	281	300	225	558	393	674	27	8,000	970	61	11.4
11	56.50	30.00	233	1,079	1,802	1,792	1,167	635	559	300	696	1,331	492	1,051	46	5,000	725	72	13.1
12	57.00	30.00	250	742	1,892	1,850	926	966	914	300	480	1,446	462	1,376	37	4,500	652	120	11.8
13	57.50	33.00	136	328	896	762	540	356	333	150	270	626	214	547	30	3,200	725	55	20.9
14	57.50	25.00	208	808	1,376	1,205	578	798	741	300	288	1,086	408	1,149	24	4,800	652	42	12.7
15	57.75	30.00	108	1,099	908	686	1,323	− 415	− 492	400	480	65	391	− 101	28	2,400	435	68	15.3
16	58.25	30.00	83	344	596	473	792	− 196	− 220	250	360	164	297	77	30	3,012	435	56	12.6
17	58.50	30.00	167	689	976	845	628	348	300	420	200	548	426	726	22	4,388	725	49	15.4
18	58.50	35.00	157	567	1,199	1,140	613	586	546	600	240	826	445	991	24	4,500	725	90	11.9
19	60.00	35.00	171	1,342	1,598	1,267	1,016	582	488	500	450	1,032	659	1,147	32	6,000	870	84	13.1
20	60.00	47.00	170	785	2,030	1,940	1,041	989	934	360	525	1,514	599	1,533	30	2,400	600	54	22.8
21	a 61.25	25.00	260	722	1,649	1,322	534	1,115	1,064	350	240	1,355	237	1,301	24	7,500	870	71	10.7
22	61.50	25.00	100	381	304	267	501	− 197	− 224	180	240	43	239	15	28	2,560	580	43	21.0
23	61.50	40.00	175	732	2,030	1,861	923	1,107	1,056	300	500	1,607	366	1,422	32	7,500	580	56	7.0
24	61.50	35.00	171	524	1,561	1,427	656	905	868	480	360	1,265	403	1,271	36	2,580	609	50	21.7
25	61.75	40.00	225	590	2,500	2,428	1,225	1,275	1,234	300	500	1,775	382	1,616	38	4,500	725	47	15.1
26	62.00	30.00	117	1,003	553	465	619	− 66	− 136	360	300	234	186	50	27	4,000	725	33	17.3
27	62.25	25.00	320	1,209	1,937	1,908	1,309	628	543	500	600	1,228	371	914	42	3,780	900	47	22.6
28	62.50	30.00	208	775	1,650	1,528	1,043	607	553	360	240	847	433	986	41	5,175	580	67	9.9
29	63.25	25.00	200	1,019	1,404	1,232	485	919	848	150	264	1,183	624	1,472	24	5,000	640	95	10.9
30	64.75	28.00	125	1,120	953	794	534	419	341	240	120	539	307	648	24	3,500	495	51	12.7

31	*a*65.00	30.00	267	1,034	2,358	1,990	1,067	1,291	1,219	300	240	1,531	394	1,613	33	3,900	850	63	20.2
32	68.00	40.00	112	1,059	1,072	880	717	355	281	300	260	615	265	546	28	3,500	725	31	19.8
33	68.00	30.00	250	1,170	1,850	1,746	713	1,137	1,055	120	350	1,487	531	1,586	29	4,250	700	105	14.0
34	68.50	45.00	128	1,257	1,331	1,177	845	486	398	360	240	726	143	541	34	7,500	785	76	9.5
35	68.50	40.00	150	1,198	1,423	1,288	752	671	587	400	100	771	373	960	26	4,175	725	42	16.4
36	69.00	30.00	133	1,071	1,107	914	511	596	521	480	225	821	261	782	22	4,200	420	49	8.8
37	70.50	40.00	150	790	1,215	1,066	1,175	40	− 15	240	540	580	352	337	41	3,525	870	92	2.2
38	70.50	35.00	214	1,072	1,889	1,789	1,485	404	329	500	600	1,004	481	810	42	7,100	798	58	10.4
39	72.00	35.00	257	1,198	2,409	2,345	1,389	1,020	936	360	784	1,804	779	1,715	47	3,000	725	61	22.1
40	74.75	30.00	414	2,102	2,652	2,538	1,496	1,156	1,009	500	500	1,656	662	1,671	45	7,500	1,450	90	18.1
41	75.00	30.00	117	655	856	634	242	614	568	200	40	654	382	950	14	3,000	580	51	17.6
42	75.75	30.00	93	971	754	479	551	203	135	240	240	443	579	714	24	2,272	522	109	18.2
43	76.75	48.00	167	987	1,770	1,649	1,110	660	591	400	90	750	279	870	37	4,020	1,088	105	24.5
44	78.50	30.00	183	1,226	1,725	1,391	832	893	807	480	400	1,293	1,027	1,834	32	7,850	580	146	5.5
45	79.00	40.00	225	1,807	2,083	1,782	1,249	834	708	500	325	1,159	732	1,440	30	10,400	1,160	91	10.3
46	79.25	35.00	214	1,449	1,565	1,352	1,356	209	108	300	600	809	527	635	37	10,125	1,160	131	10.2
47	80.75	35.00	186	853	1,609	1,536	873	736	676	300	600	1,336	491	1,167	42	3,600	725	79	17.9
48	82.50	35.00	114	1,154	1,020	838	955	65	− 16	200	450	515	677	661	37	2,500	580	119	18.4
49	82.75	47.00	202	1,506	2,512	2,313	1,334	1,178	1,073	700	40	1,218	453	1,526	37	5,000	1,015	108	18.1
50	83.00	38.00	207	1,068	2,372	2,040	1,332	1,040	965	800	150	1,190	499	1,464	42	5,810	725	79	11.1
51	83.50	48.00	141	1,149	1,406	1,234	1,273	133	53	200	450	583	712	765	51	8,500	1,125	132	11.7
52	85.00	45.00	272	1,581	2,827	2,324	1,558	1,269	1,158	420	450	1,719	612	1,770	50	7,200	1,348	113	17.2
53	85.25	45.00	111	1,151	1,106	804	527	579	498	200	40	619	566	1,064	23	3,250	652	412	7.4
54	87.00	36.00	170	1,361	2,046	1,620	1,268	778	683	480	240	1,018	771	1,454	34	5,600	440	132	5.5
55	87.00	55.00	251	1,994	3,437	3,295	2,546	891	751	480	530	1,421	282	1,033	63	5,220	1,450	76	26.3
56	91.00	47.00	191	2,652	3,187	2,521	1,835	1,352	1,166	480	300	1,652	442	1,608	71	3,640	580	54	14.4
57	91.50	56.00	222	1,254	2,891	2,800	1,875	1,016	928	480	540	1,556	374	1,302	64	6,000	1,450	121	22.2
58	93.50	45.00	233	1,588	2,840	2,360	1,427	1,413	1,302	300	400	1,813	442	1,744	47	6,000	1,305	74	20.5
59	95.75	50.00	160	1,646	3,020	1,908	1,031	1,989	1,874	150	270	2,259	666	2,540	42	4,040	912	46	21.4
60	96.50	60.00	317	833	3,811	3,496	2,457	1,354	1,296	500	500	1,854	570	1,866	64	11,650	4,031	1,005	26.0
61	97.00	43.00	209	1,459	1,938	1,818	850	1,088	986	240	480	1,568	745	1,731	36	10,200	1,160	105	10.3
62	97.25	54.00	194	1,415	2,926	2,760	1,728	1,198	1,099	300	400	1,598	496	1,595	55	3,890	870	68	20.6
63	98.25	45.00	200	1,557	2,424	2,064	752	1,672	1,563	600	300	1,972	427	1,990	27	5,940	870	69	13.5
64	98.50	60.00	233	1,558	3,894	3,812	1,934	1,960	1,851	312	516	2,476	730	2,581	47	9,660	1,305	104	12.4
65	98.75	54.00	250	1,316	3,340	3,193	1,277	2,063	1,971	240	195	2,258	470	2,441	43	6,120	1,305	100	19.7
66	20.00	12.00	242	357	612	533	383	229	204	120	96	325	252	456	23	1,000	362	30	33.2
67	20.50	14.00	84	316	174	169	175	− 1	− 23	200	40	39	303	280	14	1,762	219	29	10.8
68	21.00	15.00	183	171	580	573	237	343	331	200	20	363	93	424	13	1,100	362	27	30.4
69	22.25	15.00	150	303	422	422	250	172	151	300	30	202	190	341	14	1,380	362	37	23.6
70	24.50	10.00	200	238	360	335	262	98	81	150	120	218	197	278	18	1,250	362	35	26.2

a Includes crop land rented out.

TABLE 1B.—*Summary of the farm business on each of 166 colored-tenant farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1918*—Continued.

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Tenant's capital.	Tenant's total receipts.	Tenant's cotton receipts.	Tenant's total expense.	Tenant's farm income.	Tenant's labor income.	Operator's labor.	Family labor.	Family income.	Family living from farm.	Tenant's labor income and family living from farm.	Total months of labor.	Landlord's capital.	Landlord's receipts.	Landlord's expense.	Landlord's per cent return on capital.
71	25.50	16.00	250	$730	$937	$916	$348	$589	$538	$360	$15	$604	$281	$819	16	$1,680	$450	$35	24.7
72	25.50	15.00	300	387	873	809	239	634	607	300	180	814	324	931	24	2,600	954	260	26.7
73	25.75	14.00	102	320	375	295	343	32	10	240	160	192	171	181	20	2,160	203	37	7.7
74	26.00	12.00	206	282	575	520	298	277	257	300	90	367	353	610	19	1,560	290	34	16.4
75	26.75	18.00	97	505	389	244	390	− 1	− 36	200	90	89	243	207	19	2,160	375	10	16.9
76	27.00	14.00	250	510	1,044	957	370	674	638	200	80	754	353	991	16	1,260	290	32	20.5
77	28.25	14.00	110	204	238	215	188	50	36	300	50	100	213	249	14	960	290	28	27.3
78	28.75	14.00	143	584	467	442	271	196	155	360	20	216	275	430	13	2,000	290	35	12.8
79	29.00	18.00	194	593	1,154	977	269	885	843	175	80	965	230	1,073	16	1,085	290	75	19.8
80	29.00	12.00	375	907	1,659	1,192	668	991	928	300	160	1,151	629	1,557	21	2,000	435	45	19.5
81	29.50	14.00	179	316	673	554	369	304	282	160	240	544	238	520	24	3,000	362	46	10.5
82	29.75	19.00	138	108	693	647	354	339	331	360	90	429	112	443	18	1,565	245	47	12.7
83	30.50	23.00	152	425	1,061	964	478	583	553	360	175	758	187	740	22	2,000	290	30	13.0
84	30.50	13.00	256	497	794	732	244	550	515	200	75	625	322	837	15	1,850	348	59	15.6
85	31.25	17.00	212	616	1,084	955	782	302	259	420	312	614	107	366	25	3,125	330	15	10.1
86	32.00	20.00	238	707	1,311	1,244	497	814	765	480	120	934	292	1,057	21	2,400	420	59	15.0
87	32.25	20.00	175	623	736	728	433	303	259	150	160	463	125	384	21	4,000	435	52	9.6
88	32.50	16.00	188	368	853	812	412	441	415	300	60	501	286	701	22	2,100	250	37	10.1
89	33.25	18.00	139	250	612	608	233	379	361	300	120	499	135	496	20	3,400	290	35	7.5
90	34.00	18.00	175	630	771	735	351	420	376	250	75	495	378	754	17	3,400	334	47	8.4
91	34.00	20.00	165	657	886	737	290	596	550	300	100	696	318	868	18	2,160	362	31	15.3
92	34.50	18.00	139	254	551	473	338	213	195	250	140	353	307	502	19	2,100	392	34	17.0
93	34.75	18.00	111	215	450	382	254	196	181	125	108	304	303	484	18	2,376	290	35	10.7
94	34.75	25.00	143	565	950	916	284	666	626	500	80	746	241	867	16	2,550	280	27	9.9
95	35.25	25.00	144	747	960	913	443	517	465	240	90	607	307	772	18	2,700	362	36	12.1
96	35.50	18.00	194	523	1,057	954	389	668	631	240	212	880	305	936	20	1,440	290	14	19.2
97	36.00	18.00	194	407	998	988	482	516	488	500	147	663	389	877	17	1,600	290	41	15.6
98	36.00	28.00	239	359	1,868	1,796	970	898	873	360	615	1,513	295	1,168	32	1,890	358	55	16.0
99	36.25	15.00	116	242	276	244	536	− 260	− 277	360	180	− 80	223	− 54	18	2,160	290	41	11.5
100	36.25	12.00	125	544	473	252	321	152	114	360	180	332	593	707	20	1,110	248	23	20.3

101	36.25	16.00	250	640	1,108	889	643	465	420	360	360	825	355	775	37	3,700	435	46	10.5
102	36.50	20.00	236	775	1,405	1,336	571	834	780	600	210	1,044	382	1,162	26	2,600	377	69	11.8
103	37.00	20.00	200	445	1,140	1,029	272	868	837	360	40	908	192	1,029	15	2,000	377	49	16.4
104	37.25	20.00	168	354	930	832	465	465	440	25	250	715	332	772	29	1,900	348	35	16.5
105	37.50	18.00	222	1,005	968	855	547	421	351	480	200	621	373	724	24	2,280	450	52	17.4
106	38.25	20.00	125	803	1,000	791	379	621	565	250	50	671	395	960	15	2,000	125	63	3.1
107	38.75	26.00	173	249	1,257	1,254	607	650	633	250	320	970	193	826	28	2,900	362	27	11.6
108	39.25	20.00	125	618	581	519	154	427	384	240	....	427	236	620	14	1,500	290	38	16.8
109	40.00	27.00	148	608	969	770	242	727	684	240	....	727	345	1,029	14	2,050	580	33	26.7
110	40.50	24.00	167	1,035	764	741	679	85	13	240	320	405	470	483	28	2,025	580	43	26.5
111	40.50	30.00	167	346	940	940	741	199	175	360	250	449	60	235	24	3,880	870	22	21.9
112	41.50	25.00	120	528	656	634	318	338	301	360	72	410	270	571	16	1,522	362	28	21.9
113	41.75	24.00	292	1,295	1,978	1,888	1,177	801	710	480	680	1,481	388	1,098	47	2,088	435	27	19.5
114	42.00	20.00	182	406	914	769	376	538	510	150	40	578	319	829	16	1,410	364	78	20.3
115	42.00	20.00	250	644	1,205	1,150	641	564	519	200	200	764	469	988	22	2,100	435	54	18.1
116	42.25	20.00	300	615	1,273	1,233	888	385	342	480	45	430	210	552	23	4,000	725	53	16.8
117	42.50	25.00	100	392	670	586	461	209	182	480	250	459	307	489	22	2,550	290	32	10.1
118	43.50	27.00	111	201	816	780	271	545	531	312	100	645	367	898	17	6,420	290	42	3.9
119	44.50	30.00	242	1,088	1,970	1,848	763	1,207	1,131	350	400	1,607	380	1,511	32	4,181	652	96	13.3
120	45.75	20.00	100	589	476	338	383	93	52	200	200	293	511	563	22	2,000	290	65	11.2
121	46.50	30.00	200	1,149	1,869	1,574	499	1,370	1,290	480	224	1,594	324	1,614	28	2,425	580	24	22.9
122	47.00	30.00	167	511	1,420	1,284	947	473	437	300	480	953	576	1,013	36	3,000	442	106	11.2
123	48.25	25.00	224	1,569	1,401	1,321	582	819	709	300	120	939	517	1,226	19	3,000	725	45	22.7
124	49.00	21.00	190	1,101	1,100	949	796	304	227	300	396	700	441	668	32	2,310	362	53	13.4
125	49.25	23.00	109	604	812	488	238	574	532	240	20	594	236	768	16	1,970	334	54	14.2
126	49.50	26.00	173	805	955	860	898	57	1	480	180	237	446	447	30	3,090	750	44	22.8
127	50.00	25.00	280	1,317	1,489	1,486	1,002	487	395	360	200	687	440	835	32	5,200	725	70	12.6
128	50.25	30.00	160	629	878	767	444	434	390	300	105	539	552	942	19	4,080	870	69	19.6
129	51.25	30.00	233	568	1,576	1,566	740	836	796	400	75	911	318	1,114	26	3,120	725	75	20.8
130	53.50	33.00	424	1,182	4,112	3,752	1,717	2,395	2,312	400	864	3,259	441	2,753	64	4,800	840	54	16.4
131	99.00	53.00	125	583	1,752	1,727	721	1,031	990	360	200	1,231	196	1,186	22	5,940	725	58	11.2
132	100.75	48.00	125	1,192	1,593	1,531	947	646	563	75	525	1,171	552	1,115	33	2,625	525	45	18.3
133	101.75	28.00	250	1,126	1,478	1,207	911	567	488	360	420	987	672	1,160	27	11,250	1,160	168	8.8
134	106.00	68.00	206	1,408	4,132	3,412	2,047	2,085	1,986	360	360	2,445	545	2,531	63	8,100	1,160	79	13.3
135	107.50	60.00	175	1,584	2,740	2,571	1,143	1,597	1,486	400	720	2,317	599	2,085	51	4,360	1,088	123	22.1
136	109.00	75.00	227	1,760	4,045	4,040	2,264	1,781	1,658	960	840	2,621	265	1,923	70	6,540	1,305	67	18.9
137	109.00	70.00	214	1,452	3,238	3,178	1,579	1,659	1,557	300	280	1,939	248	1,805	42	8,040	1,668	67	19.9
138	112.25	75.00	200	1,480	4,237	4,114	2,046	2,191	2,087	500	120	2,311	307	2,394	57	7,000	1,450	150	18.6
139	113.50	52.00	249	1,546	3,733	3,537	1,776	1,957	1,849	600	40	1,997	503	2,352	64	10,912	1,015	54	8.8
140	113.50	60.00	266	3,529	5,110	4,314	2,542	2,568	2,321	480	....	2,568	1,016	3,337	59	15,188	1,160	126	6.8

TABLE 1B.—*Summary of the farm business of each of 166 colored-tenant farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1918*—Continued.

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Tenant's capital.	Tenant's total receipts.	Tenant's cotton receipts.	Tenant's total expense.	Tenant's farm income.	Tenant's labor income.	Operator's labor.	Family labor.	Family income.	Family living from farm.	Tenant's labor income and family living from farm.	Total months of labor.	Landlord's capital.	Landlord's receipts.	Landlord's expense.	Landlord's per cent return on capital.
141	116.25	42.00	112	$246	489	$284	$995	− $506	− $523	$300	$320	− $186	$447	− $76	28	$9,635	$1,624	$168	15.1
142	117.00	72.00	194	1,565	2,811	2,750	2,202	609	499	1,000	1,200	1,809	885	1,384	75	6,675	1,450	112	20.0
143	118.25	72.00	227	2,089	4,555	4,389	3,060	1,495	1,349	200	640	2,135	546	1,895	69	10,000	1,187	202	9.8
144	118.50	60.00	216	2,125	4,574	3,150	2,069	2,505	2,356	350	550	3,055	981	3,337	61	10,000	1,305	171	11.3
145	118.75	60.00	200	1,674	3,194	3,001	1,363	1,831	1,714	300	640	2,471	529	2,243	44	5,344	1,160	82	20.2
146	122.50	80.00	188	2,582	4,188	3,858	1,808	2,380	2,199	600	450	2,830	888	3,087	60	9,350	1,305	123	12.6
147	125.50	75.00	160	2,323	3,578	2,984	2,382	1,196	1,033	720	120	1,316	226	1,259	55	5,020	870	101	15.3
148	127.00	80.00	212	4,131	3,831	3,515	2,737	1,094	805	600	175	1,269	265	1,070	84	9,525	1,668	125	16.2
149	129.75	60.00	225	2,302	3,754	3,461	1,752	2,002	1,841	600	770	2,772	508	2,349	57	8,050	1,160	152	12.5
150	130.50	70.00	157	1,868	2,879	2,697	2,220	659	528	360	460	1,119	522	1,050	80	6,525	1,160	87	16.4
151	131.00	80.00	119	1,570	1,915	1,849	1,474	441	331	600	600	1,041	515	846	32	13,500	1,450	124	9.8
152	137.00	65.00	138	1,106	2,358	2,119	1,436	922	845	360	800	1,722	859	1,704	52	7,800	1,015	91	11.8
153	138.00	75.00	200	2,817	3,637	3,410	3,220	417	220	600	900	1,317	665	885	77	13,000	1,885	124	13.5
154	142.50	65.00	119	950	1,126	917	1,466	− 340	− 407	360	216	− 124	577	170	58	12,250	1,812	168	13.4
155	143.50	62.00	180	1,291	3,308	2,995	2,610	698	608	100	540	1,238	632	1,240	66	7,000	1,015	242	11.0
156	148.25	80.00	236	1,496	5,526	5,392	2,071	3,455	3,350	1,200	840	4,295	870	4,220	71	12,900	1,015	118	6.9
157	148.75	76.00	210	2,705	4,461	4,223	2,126	2,335	2,146	400	800	3,135	1,022	3,168	64	8,050	1,450	188	15.7
158	151.50	78.00	147	1,349	3,191	3,030	1,666	1,525	1,431	300	680	2,205	583	2,014	60	4,900	1,015	138	17.9
159	173.75	75.00	213	1,213	3,932	3,764	2,606	1,326	1,241	300	210	1,536	432	1,673	62	7,200	1,740	91	22.9
160	[a] 176.25	40.00	162	1,401	1,890	911	878	1,012	914	450	300	1,312	663	1,577	25	14,000	1,305	295	7.2
161	185.25	125.00	212	2,493	8,355	8,109	3,067	5,288	5,113	600	200	5,488	442	5,555	77	9,262	1,450	84	14.7
162	191.00	100.00	204	2,334	4,647	4,311	3,405	1,242	1,079	500	690	1,932	634	1,713	108	20,158	2,799	223	12.8
163	193.75	120.00	169	1,905	5,359	5,181	2,656	2,703	2,570	360	720	3,423	488	3,058	70	8,000	1,740	130	20.1
164	239.00	145.00	150	3,248	6,886	5,493	4,482	2,404	2,177	480	345	2,749	861	3,038	116	20,550	2,030	260	8.6
165	243.00	45.00	233	4,792	5,379	3,902	2,513	2,866	2,531	400	700	3,566	928	3,459	61	12,000	500	260	2.0
166	274.75	90.00	194	1,884	6,338	5,805	4,427	1,911	1,779	300	....	1,911	378	2,157	80	12,240	1,935	213	14.1
Average...	72.85	37.81	190	1,065	1,899	1,702	1,056	843	768	367	307	1,150	434	1,202	36	4,991	789	86	15.5

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[a] Includes crop land rented out.

TABLE 2B.—*Summary of the farm business of each of 186 colored-tenant farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913.*

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Tenant's capital.	Tenant's total receipts.	Tenant's cotton receipts.	Tenant's total expenses.	Tenant's farm income.	Tenant's labor income.	Operator's labor.	Family labor.	Family income.	Total months of labor.	Landlord's capital.	Landlord's receipts.	Landlord's expenses.	Landlord's per cent return on capital.
1	20.25	12.00	250	$241	$370	$271	$188	$182	$165	$200	$30	$212	15	$750	$120	$15	14.0
2	21.00	11.00	273	403	453	345	307	146	118	200	100	246	20	750	100	16	11.2
3	23.00	12.00	167	279	314	250	202	112	92	180	75	187	18	2,220	30	16	.6
4	24.25	18.00	167	182	296	270	154	142	129	200	20	162	14	550	120	13	19.4
5	25.25	14.00	214	197	277	270	136	141	127	120	40	181	16	900	112	15	10.8
6	25.25	20.00	188	267	356	330	182	174	155	120	25	199	14	758	144	8	17.9
7	26.00	19.00	289	108	756	584	301	455	447	240	95	550	20	2,300	180	26	6.7
8	27.00	19.00	132	109	287	245	228	59	51	75	65	124	18	900	126	12	12.7
9	27.25	17.00	294	232	566	561	488	78	62	120	200	278	28	900	120	14	11.8
10	27.75	20.00	225	443	464	456	413	51	20	200	150	201	25	1,110	156	8	13.3
11	28.00	17.00	176	217	287	280	224	63	48	200	50	113	16	4,200	115	21	2.2
12	28.00	17.00	132	84	255	191	155	100	94	200	25	125	14	1,000	122	25	9.7
13	28.00	18.00	167	208	205	205	132	73	58	175	......	73	14	630	195	12	29.0
14	28.25	20.00	188	179	448	377	273	175	162	120	104	279	20	875	110	12	11.2
15	29.00	20.00	180	158	404	380	298	106	95	120	75	181	18	700	106	40	9.4
16	29.00	18.00	412	423	902	788	400	502	472	170	160	662	28	1,190	194	17	14.9
17	29.00	22.00	455	306	1,263	1,203	617	646	625	180	201	847	30	1,200	240	30	17.5
18	29.25	25.00	100	165	188	170	275	−87	−99	144	68	−19	17	1,500	180	8	11.5
19	29.50	20.00	220	189	415	415	414	1	−12	150	200	201	28	1,430	210	37	12.1
20	29.67	20.00	200	540	459	430	278	181	143	80	30	211	16	1,600	120	11	6.8
21	29.75	16.00	188	428	276	242	217	59	29	105	50	109	16	900	132	6	14.0
22	30.00	20.00	225	57	583	532	370	213	209	130	130	343	24	900	130	6	13.8
23	30.00	20.00	202	294	442	432	175	267	246	200	35	302	16	1,000	135	35	10.0
24	30.25	17.00	206	408	340	340	224	116	87	500	20	136	14	1,125	120	16	9.2
25	31.50	18.00	222	195	307	298	196	111	97	250	50	161	17	4,000	220	25	4.9
26	31.50	18.00	139	244	254	202	142	112	95	100	20	132	15	558	130	12	21.2
27	31.50	21.00	214	96	431	396	344	87	80	150	150	237	22	960	216	7	21.8
28	31.50	20.00	325	225	760	711	253	507	491	100	25	532	18	1,700	114	36	4.6
29	31.75	20.00	175	229	372	335	272	100	84	300	125	225	22	1,080	149	8	13.0
30	32.00	20.00	250	184	838	599	509	329	316	250	80	409	20	7,000	125	60	.9
31	32.00	18.00	181	199	382	375	197	185	171	192	67	252	18	1,050	30	7	2.2
32	32.00	25.00	121	294	344	301	191	153	132	150	60	213	17	1,470	130	16	7.8
33	32.00	20.00	150	304	253	228	159	94	73	150	40	134	17	1,000	188	18	17.0
34	32.00	20.00	159	82	313	252	225	88	82	110	13	101	14	600	199	15	30.7
35	32.25	21.00	214	298	435	435	267	168	147	300	25	193	15	1,200	180	28	12.7

TABLE 2B.—*Summary of the farm business of each of 186 colored-tenant farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913*—Continued.

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Tenant's capital.	Tenant's total receipts.	Tenant's cotton receipts.	Tenant's total expenses.	Tenant's farm income.	Tenant's labor income.	Operator's labor.	Family labor.	Family income.	Total months of labor.	Landlord's capital.	Landlord's receipts.	Landlord's expenses.	Landlord's per cent return on capital.
36	32.50	20.00	275	$260	$610	$591	$281	$329	$311	$192	$100	$429	20	$1,425	$169	$25	10.1
37	33.00	22.00	148	315	339	237	289	50	28	144	153	203	21	1,850	196	13	9.9
38	33.00	20.00	225	252	549	501	278	271	253	300	80	351	20	1,200	156	8	12.3
39	33.25	20.00	262	449	703	689	291	412	381	192	95	507	20	1,750	98	18	4.6
40	33.50	20.00	150	120	308	308	250	58	50	200	....	58	19	7,125	125	59	.9
41	33.50	21.00	167	188	317	303	270	47	34	150	110	157	22	680	120	17	15.2
42	33.50	18.00	175	243	372	360	236	136	119	150	75	211	19	1,080	120	19	9.4
43	33.50	20.00	138	174	429	271	211	218	206	200	60	278	17	2,100	120	29	4.3
44	33.50	25.00	200	295	589	580	232	357	336	156	80	437	20	1,369	150	69	5.9
45	34.00	20.00	150	248	304	257	284	20	3	125	50	70	16	1,750	150	20	7.4
46	34.50	25.00	180	214	365	365	439	− 74	− 89	180	171	97	24	1,200	220	19	16.8
47	34.50	25.00	120	326	285	256	186	99	76	160	25	124	15	1,750	150	13	7.8
48	34.50	20.00	150	402	400	302	286	114	86	120	20	134	15	1,225	123	14	8.9
49	34.50	25.00	200	324	681	588	260	421	398	125	100	521	20	1,280	130	27	8.0
50	35.00	25.00	91	59	157	147	269	−112	−116	240	100	− 12	22	1,600	138	15	7.7
51	35.00	22.00	114	76	251	142	233	18	13	144	70	88	17	2,081	176	22	7.4
52	35.00	19.50	179	330	355	305	214	141	118	150	20	161	15	700	180	11	24.1
53	35.00	20.00	250	101	692	552	257	435	428	150	25	460	14	1,350	115	19	7.1
54	35.25	25.00	120	477	309	267	233	76	43	200	50	126	16	1,265	150	36	9.0
55	35.25	27.00	167	257	466	456	169	297	279	120	....	297	13	1,444	150	77	5.1
56	35.50	24.00	247	336	625	546	444	181	157	125	200	381	29	1,450	240	77	11.2
57	35.50	24.00	146	77	458	336	235	223	218	240	60	283	17	1,200	150	25	10.4
58	35.75	25.00	120	353	357	302	221	136	111	200	30	166	16	3,200	130	20	3.4
59	36.00	23.00	283	356	732	632	501	231	206	180	140	371	22	1,200	180	21	13.2
60	36.00	22.00	279	173	781	712	405	376	364	190	125	501	22	1,960	152	29	6.3
61	36.00	25.00	200	471	658	544	279	379	346	144	59	438	18	1,620	150	24	7.8
62	36.00	22.00	364	154	1,088	1,022	755	333	322	300	375	708	37	1,480	305	20	19.3
63	36.25	22.00	133	398	323	244	272	51	23	150	130	181	22	1,225	144	15	10.5
64	36.25	25.00	180	153	470	470	337	133	122	144	....	133	16	1,200	150	14	11.3
65	36.50	25.00	180	342	484	482	380	104	80	144	200	304	29	1,250	115	12	8.2
66	37.00	24.00	167	122	522	377	345	177	168	150	163	340	25	1,350	124	15	8.1
67	37.25	26.00	192	323	508	502	206	302	279	500	50	352	16	1,350	162	32	9.6
68	38.00	25.00	260	136	708	680	373	335	325	125	50	385	18	2,000	180	22	7.9
69	38.00	25.00	200	222	548	438	291	257	241	80	135	392	22	1,250	220	13	16.6
70	38.50	20.00	250	414	597	468	521	76	47	240	75	151	26	2,250	260	18	10.8

71	38.50	25.00	165	273	528	491	303	225	206	100	100	325	20	1,395	116	13	7.4
72	39.00	28.00	170	342	475	444	334	141	117	156	110	251	22	1,200	168	20	12.3
73	39.00	25.00	140	320	381	372	188	193	171	200	50	243	18	800	125	18	13.4
74	40.00	30.00	267	387	870	811	388	482	455	200	151	633	26	1,750	188	22	9.5
75	40.50	24.00	271	449	766	735	507	259	228	200	200	459	28	2,318	182	31	6.5
76	41.00	30.00	140	661	513	438	246	267	221	225	55	322	17	3,250	120	16	3.2
77	41.00	30.00	233	257	812	705	458	354	336	200	40	394	23	1,663	300	85	12.9
78	41.75	25.00	120	251	305	290	224	81	63	180	35	116	17	1,500	130	22	7.2
79	42.00	30.00	291	456	919	791	473	446	414	180	140	586	29	1,800	300	93	11.5
80	42.50	32.00	211	46	814	770	323	491	488	144	65	556	17	1,740	144	26	6.8
81	43.50	30.00	250	128	576	576	418	158	149	100	75	233	18	3,000	324	30	9.8
82	44.00	28.00	214	314	634	588	507	127	105	144	60	187	28	1,800	300	77	12.4
83	44.50	36.00	181	480	738	738	607	131	97	150	75	206	29	1,875	180	25	8.3
84	44.50	25.00	240	311	646	645	395	251	229	192	110	361	22	1,350	260	22	17.6
85	44.75	30.00	142	488	319	215	416	− 97	−131	150	150	53	26	4,500	360	38	7.2
86	45.00	22.00	91	305	276	174	177	99	78	150	20	119	16	3,660	120	17	2.8
87	45.25	27.00	167	272	646	531	160	486	467	192	48	534	16	750	125	40	11.3
88	45.50	27.00	241	269	778	651	430	348	329	200	200	548	29	1,380	276	16	18.8
89	46.00	33.00	197	430	661	630	396	265	235	200	175	440	26	2,500	300	21	11.2
90	46.00	37.00	346	312	1,860	1,688	563	1,297	1,275	250	120	1,417	28	2,130	172	15	7.4
91	46.25	24.00	125	237	328	275	249	79	62	500	100	179	20	2,000	158	15	7.2
92	47.00	35.00	329	338	1,184	1,182	725	459	435	150	250	709	41	1,200	375	28	28.9
93	47.50	28.00	163	207	574	515	404	170	156	150	200	370	28	1,925	152	31	6.3
94	48.50	32.00	203	372	728	663	397	331	305	200	30	361	18	1,090	240	17	20.5
95	48.75	35.00	143	221	488	460	477	11	− 4	240	100	111	26	7,250	248	30	3.0
96	49.00	25.00	260	432	922	785	1,143	−221	−251	180	270	49	32	5,000	200	10	3.8
97	52.00	37.00	107	410	248	219	390	−142	−171	150	150	8	24	1,500	302	27	18.3
98	52.25	33.00	333	216	1,376	1,268	840	536	521	200	395	931	38	3,982	304	43	6.6
99	53.50	30.00	250	479	805	765	448	357	323	300	20	377	25	2,250	285	16	11.9
100	54.00	40.00	175	387	797	782	518	279	252	300	200	479	29	1,620	260	11	15.4
101	55.00	37.00	257	587	957	957	567	390	349	170	128	518	34	4,000	325	52	6.8
102	55.00	34.00	265	688	1,344	911	625	719	671	150	200	919	30	2,100	360	25	16.0
103	55.25	40.00	162	584	606	576	779	−173	−214	300	160	− 13	28	2,284	275	33	10.6
104	55.25	40.00	175	197	816	816	428	388	374	150	147	535	22	1,800	120	13	5.9
105	55.25	42.00	179	420	775	752	409	366	337	180	158	524	30	2,275	250	14	10.4
106	55.25	40.00	262	451	1,346	1,304	780	566	534	180	350	916	40	4,000	262	28	5.8
107	57.00	39.00	256	155	931	848	554	377	366	150	174	551	28	2,860	411	5	14.2
108	57.50	40.00	250	448	955	930	744	211	180	192	232	443	31	1,900	312	47	13.9
109	58.00	40.00	125	402	415	395	619	−204	−232	75	250	46	35	1,800	390	13	20.9
110	58.25	25.00	220	169	477	424	552	− 75	− 87	150	200	125	28	2,378	300	123	7.4
111	58.25	40.00	225	267	1,077	1,026	631	446	427	200	200	646	33	2,650	225	19	7.8
112	59.00	36.00	244	566	1,053	987	693	360	320	200	120	480	30	2,500	275	42	9.3
113	59.00	35.00	214	305	1,038	743	531	507	486	240	129	636	23	4,375	319	33	6.5
114	59.25	45.00	140	349	641	587	466	175	151	150	160	335	24	1,300	262	36	17.4
115	59.50	40.00	175	329	783	705	587	196	173	160	200	396	28	2,340	260	20	10.3

TABLE 2B.—*Summary of the farm business of each of 186 colored-tenant farms, Sumter County, Ga., 1913*—Continued.

Farm No.	Tilled acres.	Acres in cotton.	Yield of cotton per acre.	Tenant's capital.	Tenant's total receipts.	Tenant's cotton receipts.	Tenant's total expense.	Tenant's farm income.	Tenant's labor income.	Operator's labor.	Family labor.	Family income.	Total months of labor.	Landlord's capital.	Landlord's receipts.	Landlord's expenses.	Landlord's per cent return on capital.
116	59.50	40.00	288	$540	$1,372	$1,328	$757	$615	$577	$200	$150	$765	37	$4,151	$304	$44	6.3
117	59.75	40.00	250	353	1,520	1,516	906	614	589	250	125	739	33	3,000	175	37	4.6
118	60.00	35.50	254	544	855	770	512	343	305	200	143	486	33	2,250	360	16	15.3
119	60.25	37.00	243	752	926	877	759	167	114	200	300	467	37	2,250	300	33	11.9
120	61.50	40.00	200	249	1,077	851	806	271	254	130	234	505	30	1,320	240	38	15.3
121	61.50	35.00	293	611	1,100	1,013	813	287	244	180	60	347	32	3,100	411	15	12.8
122	63.50	35.00	200	382	948	810	333	615	588	250	....	615	12	2,100	260	15	11.7
123	64.00	33.00	197	382	753	601	608	145	118	150	275	420	36	1,950	325	92	12.0
124	64.50	38.00	145	258	655	405	472	183	165	240	218	401	30	3,792	352	30	8.5
125	64.75	40.00	231	566	867	796	895	− 28	− 68	313	465	437	45	1,750	288	12	15.8
126	65.00	35.00	229	262	1,011	904	1,001	10	− 8	300	450	460	44	2,750	245	44	7.3
127	65.50	50.00	190	421	1,212	1,032	863	349	320	200	125	474	37	2,000	260	15	12.2
128	66.00	37.00	135	452	417	405	457	− 40	− 72	150	250	210	32	3,200	325	18	9.6
129	66.00	48.00	188	328	862	790	766	96	73	250	250	346	34	3,500	330	34	8.5
130	66.75	40.00	162	572	775	648	490	285	245	216	222	507	30	1,600	288	28	16.2
131	67.00	44.00	216	258	968	950	634	334	316	240	325	659	38	2,750	275	32	8.8
132	67.00	40.00	300	644	1,463	1,336	899	564	519	180	465	1,029	43	4,000	396	30	9.2
133	67.50	40.00	198	492	875	849	486	389	355	100	75	464	24	1,400	250	23	16.2
134	67.75	35.00	143	400	503	442	482	21	− 7	144	180	201	27	1,620	230	21	12.9
135	67.75	45.00	211	593	1,037	1,034	666	371	329	600	258	629	30	2,250	300	46	11.3
136	68.00	40.00	250	962	1,500	1,160	751	749	682	180	416	1,165	44	2,400	230	32	8.2
137	68.25	45.00	144	421	687	667	537	150	121	175	200	350	30	3,750	260	38	5.9
138	68.50	45.00	200	750	910	895	831	79	27	192	348	427	41	3,500	455	30	12.1
139	69.00	47.00	253	434	1,054	1,040	359	695	665	100	20	715	18	1,400	356	20	24.0
140	69.50	50.00	290	600	1,744	1,576	644	1,100	1,058	180	300	1,400	36	2,625	360	55	11.6
141	70.00	34.00	250	1,101	1,094	875	912	182	105	180	300	482	36	2,700	306	33	10.1
142	70.00	57.00	219	667	1,556	1,549	1,096	460	413	144	407	867	49	3,280	382	31	10.7
143	71.00	35.00	157	576	679	567	437	242	202	120	150	392	25	4,740	240	21	4.6
144	71.00	50.00	210	672	1,101	904	715	386	339	300	300	686	36	3,150	375	50	10.3
145	72.00	40.00	288	230	1,335	1,150	928	407	391	144	347	754	40	2,400	450	26	17.0
146	72.25	55.00	164	456	977	940	753	224	192	192	305	529	33	2,100	300	26	13.0
147	72.50	50.00	140	463	710	678	585	125	93	200	300	425	36	2,570	270	45	8.8
148	73.75	50.00	280	546	1,695	1,637	960	735	697	300	500	1,235	54	2,250	300	16	12.6
149	74.50	45.00	256	1,210	1,643	1,636	1,106	537	452	200	200	737	36	2,250	175	26	6.6
150	75.25	55.00	109	679	667	570	535	132	84	200	315	447	33	1,900	240	20	11.6

151	77.75	53.00	255	873	2,060	1,464	719	1,341	1,280	400	400	1,741	44	2,800	345	66	10.0
152	80.00	49.00	197	433	1,030	904	681	349	319	240	125	474	37	3,000	259	21	7.9
153	80.50	70.00	121	228	1,012	863	700	312	296	100	90	402	29	3,284	360	168	5.8
154	82.00	35.00	200	989	587	449	632	— 45	— 114	240	108	63	29	6,800	350	59	4.3
155	82.50	55.00	273	920	2,204	1,807	1,026	1,178	1,114	240	370	1,548	53	3,075	372	33	11.0
156	83.00	37.00	297	573	1,438	1,099	670	768	728	240	....	768	30	4,000	396	30	9.2
157	84.00	60.00	208	937	1,607	1,316	1,114	493	427	300	275	768	50	3,500	385	100	8.1
158	84.50	60.00	225	785	1,346	1,188	1,036	310	255	250	25	335	42	4,800	585	41	11.3
159	90.00	65.00	223	985	1,880	1,782	1,186	694	625	192	453	1,147	49	3,000	315	36	9.3
160	90.75	60.00	308	1,218	1,715	1,603	1,267	448	363	200	270	718	56	4,000	562	66	12.4
161	91.50	63.00	143	647	1,007	897	886	121	76	50	250	371	49	4,000	418	35	9.6
162	92.50	55.00	255	1,280	1,067	1,008	1,423	— 356	— 446	150	500	144	67	3,645	360	59	8.2
163	96.00	72.00	278	908	2,634	2,449	1,134	1,500	1,436	180	330	1,830	57	4,200	529	29	11.9
164	99.00	70.00	250	580	1,909	1,838	915	994	953	125	370	1,364	49	3,720	510	26	13.0
165	100.75	60.00	325	389	2,296	2,060	1,477	819	792	300	200	1,019	62	3,120	450	41	13.1
166	102.50	60.00	125	438	757	677	1,152	— 395	— 426	180	750	355	62	5,400	345	171	3.2
167	109.75	70.00	121	1,153	969	788	728	241	160	200	275	516	34	5,600	455	39	7.4
168	112.00	80.00	219	547	1,868	1,807	1,123	745	707	200	200	945	46	3,510	250	25	6.4
169	112.50	65.00	208	526	1,798	1,437	1,343	455	418	240	350	805	57	5,880	360	41	5.4
170	113.25	80.00	225	1,077	2,025	1,962	1,243	782	707	200	300	1,082	53	6,000	530	71	7.6
171	115.00	75.00	160	524	1,131	1,099	778	353	316	250	200	553	32	6,000	440	70	6.2
172	116.00	72.00	219	758	1,661	1,590	1,670	— 9	— 62	100	201	192	68	8,080	600	85	6.4
173	116.25	75.00	213	907	2,305	2,099	1,214	1,091	1,028	250	400	1,491	53	2,400	413	26	16.1
174	118.25	73.00	257	318	2,319	2,164	1,668	651	629	320	....	651	55	6,000	480	74	6.8
175	119.50	80.00	219	1,151	1,962	1,928	1,203	759	678	300	150	909	48	5,400	627	57	10.6
176	119.75	75.00	353	1,692	3,625	3,436	2,157	1,468	1,350	150	840	2,308	93	7,500	460	69	5.2
177	127.25	98.00	224	1,392	2,123	2,113	1,271	852	755	192	510	1,362	59	6,000	735	57	11.3
178	137.25	90.00	222	1,705	1,945	1,777	1,916	29	— 90	300	600	629	74	7,500	625	67	7.4
179	137.25	90.00	161	607	1,610	1,488	1,193	417	375	250	125	542	43	5,000	440	77	7.3
180	138.00	100.00	160	986	2,144	1,835	1,375	769	700	500	350	1,119	61	2,600	275	122	5.9
181	144.75	96.00	198	1,038	2,206	2,101	1,711	495	422	300	50	545	71	11,760	480	100	3.2
182	149.25	120.00	250	1,701	3,577	3,498	2,308	1,269	1,150	160	397	1,666	92	4,500	585	56	11.8
183	181.00	125.00	194	1,338	2,755	2,439	1,736	1,019	925	200	175	1,194	77	5,350	715	81	11.8
184	200.75	140.00	193	1,767	2,746	2,440	2,409	337	213	600	15	352	102	24,300	840	63	3.2
185	204.25	135.00	230	2,349	3,926	3,761	2,142	1,784	1,620	180	....	1,784	78	6,440	600	120	7.4
186	224.75	155.00	245	2,253	4,812	4,348	3,077	1,735	1,577	200	339	2,074	110	6,800	1,062	107	14.0
Average	59.19	38.81	209	475	943	854	620	323	290	198	168	491	31	2,719	267	34	10.5

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